REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,567.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 24. 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money, Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876, at 4 p. m.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Madras	11
„ Carwar	29	„ Coconada	13
„ Narakel......Aug	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Alleppy	2	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Callingapatam	15
„ Colombo	5	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Galle	6	„ False Point	16
„ Negapatam	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line chance or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 p. m.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSSORAH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	14
„ Muscat......Aug	2	„ Fao	14
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bushire	16
„ Linga	6	„ Linga	20
„ Bharein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bushire	8	„ Guader	25
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Mahomerah	10	Arrives BOMBAY...... Sept.	1
Arrives BUSSORAH	11		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1876, at 2 p. m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wine	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 27th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October,

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton, August.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CLIVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods :—

On account of Esmaljee Mahomedally—

593—33-40—6 casks iron wire, each 5 cwt.

H C / A / & C } 159-66—8 cases sail needles 5 inches each, 10 mille.

„ 167-68—2 cases do. 4 do. do.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—

H C C | 16-20—3 cases white chapel sharfs each 500 mille to 1-5.

H C & Co / A D / 24 } 69—1 case white ball thread, contg. 200 pieces of 14 oz.

On account and risk of Ebram Fajee Ahamed—

H C | 9630-32—2 cases alpacca umbrellas 22 in., 12 ribs each, 20 doz.
„ | 9641-42—2 cases do. 26 do. do.
„ | 9643—1 case do. do. do. do. 12 doz.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Reverend Dr. J. Wilson to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow lately occupied by him on Malabar Hill, No. 32, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, the first section, containing the Theological and Religious portion of the valuable Library. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's rooms. The books are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July 1876, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Maistry, the Mortgagee, and on account of Nowrojee Hormusjee Billimoria the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the newly built messuage, tenement or dwelling house of five compartments, and consisting of four stories standing thereon, and situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, on the eastern side of Coppersmith in Navgar Street, containing by admeasurement 271 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on or towards the south by a vacant piece of ground and the house of Bhaskar Dhakjee, on or towards the North by the property of Framjee Nowrojee, deceased, on or towards the east partly by the godown and cookroom of the said Framjee Nowrojee (deceased, and partly by an old shed lately purchased by the said Nowrojee Hormusjee Billimoria, and partly by the property of Mungal Ragoo, on or towards the west by the said Copper Smith Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 4, and the said piece of land was before the new building occupied by Curson Naron and others, and the said house is now occupied by the said Nowrojee Hormusjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thacurdass, Vendor's Attorneys at their office, No. 16, Apollo, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,

OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,

Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.

Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCKE GRAY'S ORGAN RECITALS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 24th JULY.

Well-known Amateur Vocalists have kindly promised their valuable assistance.

To commence at 5-30 p.m.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

HYDRABAD (SIND) WATER WORKS.

APPLICANTS for SUB-ENGINEER'S appointment are informed that it has been FILLED UP.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Mazagon, 22nd July 1876.

THE ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the half year ending June 30th, at the rate of SIXTEEN PER CENT. per annum, is PAYABLE on application, and that the Directors are now prepared to receive Tenders for the NEW ISSUE of 150 SHARES.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th July 1876.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Frere Land and Pier Company, (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 7th of August 1876, at 3 p. m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account to 31st May 1876.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election,
3. To consider whether a Dividend should be declared,
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To accept the offer of a surrender of their lease and payment of Rs. 35,000 made by the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) in full settlement including arrears of rent, of the Company's claim in respect of the lease to the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such sum of Rs. 35,000 to be invested in or upon Government Securities and held subject to the directions of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd July 1876.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 7th August next, both days inclusive.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 4 p.m., when the following Special Resolution will be proposed :—

That the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to sell by Public Auction or private Contract and in one or more lot or lots as to them may seem advisable at such time or times and subject to such condition as to title or otherwise and for such price or prices as they may think fit, the properties of the Company known as "THE ROCK" and "BEL-LAIR," with the appurtenances thereto belonging and all other the land, messuages, tenements and hereditaments, belonging to the Company, situate on the west side of a road known as Gorupdeo Road and at Tanna, with power to buy in at any sale and resell and do all other acts and things respecting such sale or sales as they may think fit, and invest the proceeds thereof in or upon guaranteed securities of the Government of India, and to hold the same subject to the directions of the Shareholders.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

22nd July, 1876.

IN THE HIGH OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 424 of 1875.

HURIDASS TOOLSIDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Thakoredwar Lane, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ......} Plaintiff.

vs.

PREMJEE NANDOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay } Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of August 1875, the following property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at the Office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1876, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon. All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Huridass Toolsidass and Premjee Nandoo or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Land with a Bungalow and Chawl or range of Shops standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B, 49C, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303, and bounded on the South by the property of Kevalbai Jaichund, on the West by a small passage, on the East by the said public road, and on the North by a small passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Colonel Willoughby and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of July 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner,

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 16 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 9 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 18 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 10 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	„ 17 0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,

A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 11 0

PAUILLAC,

SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Pints .... Rs. 7 8

MARGAUX,

DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Pints .... Rs. 10 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz. Rs. 25
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine.	„ „ 33

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL BODIED .... per doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

&c., &c.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LISTS APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, at 7-30 a.m., AUCTION of HORSES at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

ALBION PLACE, BYCULLA.—To be Sub-let, Double Apartments on the Top Floor (North end,) commanding a magnificent view. Apply to the SECRETARY.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, on Friday Evening, near Pallonjee's Victoria Hotel, a Black and Tan Terrier Bitch, has on a Collar with the name "BESSIE," marked thereon. Any one bringing the above to the Steamer Punjab, B. I. S. N. Co., Mazagon Dockyard, will be rewarded.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls .... each	4 12
Do. Double do. for Club use „	4 0

BATS.

All Cane .... each	12 0
Treble do. .... „	10 12
Double do. .... „	10 0
Single do. .... „	9 0
Double Whalebone .... „	10 8
Single Do. .... „	9 8
Match, best selected...... Rs. 5-8 and „	7 0
Presentation with silver plate .... „	16 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber... per pair	5 12
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated...... per pair	6 12

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6 8
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	7 8
Do. Plain Ash	5 12
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with plainted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c .... each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets .... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 14

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases .... Rs. 72-0 to	95 0
Lawn Tennis Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings .... each	8 8

RACKET KIT.

BY JEFFERIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	12 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls .... per dozen	1 10
Do. Gut Strings .... per set	4 0
Fives Balls .... per dozen	3 8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses .... Rs. 6 8 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, in cases from Rs. 35 0 to	90 0
Badminton Bats, best Ash-handled gut strings .... each	7 8
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ...... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls... per dozen Rs. 3-to	5 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets, ...	12 0
Single Sticks .... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards .... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. .... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin .... per set of 4	10 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 12
Do. do. No. 5	7 8
Do. do. No. 6	8 8
Extra India Rubber Balls always in stock. No. 4, Rs. 2 ; No. 5, Rs. 2-8 ; No. 6	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins .... per lb.	1 0
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1st AND 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6 ; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed ; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1lb to 15lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond, forming "Regard." We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as sentiments ...	.. from Rs. 35 upwards	
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds	.. from Rs. 23 to	200
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair ..	.. from Rs. 25 to	50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both ..	.. from Rs. 35 to	200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a hand Ring, with the hair plaited round ...	.. from Rs. 12 to	35
WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable ..	.. each Rs. 9 and	10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness ..	.. from Rs. 14 to	25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet ..	.. each Rs. 16 to 25	

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED INSIDE WEDDING AND BETROTHAL RINGS.

SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Bloodstone, Sardonyx, &c., ...	.. from Rs. 18 to	75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stone	.. from Rs. 20 to	40
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut ; or enamelled in colours upon all gold	.. from Rs. 30 to	80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings ..	.. from Rs. 20 to	40

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

WANTED.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding price, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.	Credit.	
Price	Rs. 6 or	Rs. 6-4 per doz.	Qts
	„ 4 or	„ 4-4 per doz.	Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grands	Rs. 14	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16	„
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

Hockheimer	Rs. 24	per doz.
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22	per doz.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality) * * *	„ 30	„

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

RAW LINSEED OIL per Imp. Gal ... Rs. 1 8
BOILED LINSEED OIL per „ „ ...... „ 2-4

Apply to the Mofussil Company, 23, Apollo Street.

JAS. MELVILLE,
General Manager.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 15th December 1876.

Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations ; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS :—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadavi Road ; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent ; JEHANGEER BAZONJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire ; and GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors :
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	8	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death!

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.

Medical Officer.—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent : W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardoses Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupel with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble, Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected paten door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 8 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms ; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot ; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH ; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas ; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Ga in private houses, the Board of Directors have tioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which wi effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but i at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged u accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOT
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas C

FOR SALE AT A CONSIDERABLY REDUCED

A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS
INDIGENOUS TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENC
COMPILED BY
PANDURANG GOPAL, G.G.M.

Octavo Size, demy paper-wrapped, Price

⁎ This Hand-book supplies the reader at available knowledge of the therapeutic prope important vegetable remedies found in the Apply for copies to Messrs. THACKER Rampat Row.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND COMPANY, LIMITE

NOTICE is hereby given, ORDINARY GENERAL MEE HOLDERS of the above Company will be Office, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bo the 24th day of July, 1876, at half-past thre noon, for the purpose of confirming the fo lutions passed at the Extraordinary Ge Shareholders of the said Company, held on day of July 1876.

1st. That the Board of Directors of this Co are hereby authorised to increase the capital the issue of 600 additional shares of Rs. the Directors be at liberty to issue and last mentioned shares, and all or any of th persons at such time or times hereafter, and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwis in their absolute discretion think proper, and that the shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot or sell the said additional shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so.

2nd. That as per the power and authority given to and conferred upon the Board and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Agents by Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Directors are at liberty to purchase land, buildings, and machinery, and premises belonging to the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company at such price and conditions and terms as they may in their absolute discretion think proper.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES ON WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1876.

COMMENCING AT 11 A. M.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT,
BY ORDER OF COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

A NEARLY new Canoe Sociable PHAETON, light and roomy, and a set of nearly new Plated Harness. This Carriage was sent to Aden for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and is now returned to be sold on account of Government.

Also on account of the Undersigned, the following, sold for the purpose of reducing stock with a view to closing the Establishment, Mr. COLLETT not being well enough to conduct business :—

A quite new Canoe PHAETON, painted dark lake, picked out Carmine, lined with maroon morocco, drab cloth lace corresponding.

A new DOG CART with safety springs, lined with Brussels, painted green, picked out black, fine lines light green.

A Spider PHAETON, very strong and light, newly painted, and lined complete.

A second-hand cee-spring BAROUCHE, very comfortable and roomy, by Laurie and Marner.

A country-built single seat BROUGHAM, nearly new.

A second-hand MAIL PHAETON convertible into a Waggonette, by Robt. Ness, Senior.

COLLETT & Co.,
Girgaum Coach Works, 179, Breach Candy Road.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND JULY 1876.

ALTHOUGH Reuter's quotations mark a decline of 1½d. per piece in 3 lb. Madapollams and 45 inch Mulls, ⅜d per piece in 39 inch Jacconets, and ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist, Friday's Manchester Piece Goods Market, owing probably to the recovery in Exchange here, was reported steady, and from private sources we hear buyers showed decidedly more disposition to do business. This alteration in tone was immediately reflected in Liverpool, where the Cotton Market was steady, sales 10,000 bales, to-day's report coming firm sales again 10,000 bales, a very fair day's business for a Saturday. Spot prices are unchanged throughout, but arrivals are ⅛d. per lb. dearer, Good Fair Westerns, August shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 4⅛, and G. F. Tinnivelly at 4 11/16d. per lb. Judging from the general appearance of things, it seems not unlikely that this slight improvement may be the commencement, if not of an important advance in prices, at all events of more active and cheerful markets. The statistical position of the staple itself, and more especially of Surats, is decidedly strong, but hitherto outside influences, such as the political situation on the Continent of Europe, and the rapid decline in Eastern Exchanges, have been of paramount consideration. These, however, have undergone a material change of late. The Turkish Question does not seem likely to bring about any conflict of the Great Powers, for the present at least, the Rupee is recovering in value almost as rapidly as it declined, while the Home trade is likely to be fostered by good crop prospects and cheap money. The position is thus in a great measure reversed from what it was but a few weeks ago, and although the supply of ready Cotton may prevent any immediate advance in prices, future prospects are much more encouraging than they were.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant compares with the corresponding date on the previous two years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds	2,340,000	2,370,650	2,497,690
,, ,, E Indian	680,000	1,030,240	1,044,820

For the U. K. only the figures show the following comparisons :—

Stock in Liverpool	995,000	1,035,660	982,010
Do. London	46,500	105,470	118,690
American Afloat	70,000	56,000	52,000
E. Indian ,,	290,000	371,000	387,000
	1,401,500	1,568,130	1,539,700
Price of Mid. Orleans	6d.	7 3-16d.	8⅜d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.	4⅞d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	2 5-16d.	3⅛d.

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	6,000	2,900	5,700
,, Exports to U.K.	10,000	3,000	17,000
,, ,, Continent	11,000	3,000	3,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,080,000	3,450,900	3,748,400
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,936,000	1,809,000	1,801,000
,, ,, Continent ,,	1,216,000	827,000	955,000
,, Stocks at the Ports	222,000	135,000	188,000

In the London General Produce Markets the only change since Thursday is an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, Seeds and Cocoanut Oil being unaltered.

Consols have advanced from 96¾ to 96⅞; French Rentes are still quoted at 106¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is stronger, Fours and Fours-and-a-half having advanced according to Reuter from 78 to 79, and Fives-and-a half from 81 to 82½, but private telegrams quote them even higher. Indian Bank Shares continue to show continued weakness, Orientals being quoted £3, Chartered 10s. and Mercantiles £1 per share lower. A portion of this decline is probably due to considerable numbers of Bank shares having been bought up and sent Home as a means of remittance while something must be allowed for the suspicion with which everything is regarded which has any connection with the Rupee.

Bar Silver on Friday advanced from 48¼d. to 49½d. per oz., and although Reuter's message of to-day's date reports that the Secretary of State for India has advertised the full sum of £700,009 in Council drafts to be offered at the next fortnightly biddings on the 2nd proximo, the price is still maintained, and we hear, moreover, from well authenticated sources that even at the quotation there is no amount of any importance available. This is a very different state of matters from the advices we were receiving three weeks ago when the quotation was 46¾d. per oz., and it is perfectly clear now that that price was never actually justified. It is a fault of the position, however, that whatever way the tendency may be, Exchange and Silver work against each other to accelerate the movement. A decline in Silver was immediately followed by a still greater drop in Exchange which in turn again depressed Silver and so on. Now that a reaction has set in the movements are simply reversed and this [illegible]ends to increase the inherent uncertainty of the question, as even with much more definite information than we have about the ultimate supply of Silver it would be difficult to gauge the probable extent of the fluctuations. At the [illegible]oment there can be no doubt the general [illegible]pinion respecting STERLING EXCHANGE has [illegible]ndergone a complete reverse and a further [illegible]vance is now looked upon with almost as much [illegible]inty as a decline was three weeks ago. The [illegible] to-day have advanced their drawing rates [illegible] per rupee (one per cent) while they [illegible]o name a buying rate of any kind, [illegible]hat they anticipate a further rise. We [illegible]

[illegible]s, on demand .... 1s. 7d. per Rupee.
6 months' sight...... 1s. 7⅛d.
3 months' sight...... 1s. 7 5/16d. ,, } nominal
[illegible]nts 3 months' sight...... 1s. 7⅜d. ,, } no buyers.

[illegible]utta, demand Bank Bills are still at [illegible]n; 60 days' sight have recovered to ⅝ per [illegible]nt.

[illegible]MENT PAPER the demand continues [illegible] steadily hardening rates. Fours, [illegible]and-half Rs. 102½; Fives-and-[illegible]o Rs. 105.

[illegible] MARKET has been very steady [illegible]e has been no great amount of [illegible] Banks and Land Companies [illegible] and the only movement in [illegible]s an advance of Rs. 5 in [illegible]ning and Weaving shares are [illegible] there is less excitement in the [illegible]vement in exchange having a [illegible] the mills in a less favourable [illegible]bay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares [illegible]cher and Co. Limited Rs. 5 and [illegible]p Rs. 5 per share higher. [illegible]ve not heard of a single trans[illegible]rtance. The rise in Exchange [illegible]ess impracticable for the time [illegible] and although Liverpool advices are [illegible]rmer, the market here remains dull.

FREIGHTS are weak at £2 13·9 to £2-15 for ready steamers and £2·7·6 for forward shipment with very little cargo offering even at the decline. By sail the nominal rate is £2·5 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are steady owing to the very moderate stocks now here, but buyers are operating very sparingly and are likely to continue doing so while Exchange tends upwards.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
500,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	105
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,405
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	706 xd.
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
40,000	25	12½	12 do.	National Bank of India	110
6,000	25	all		Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	150ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250xd
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Cotton Press Co., Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	510
000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
852	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,600
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	370
1,110	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	330
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,325
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
600	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
45	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,780	2,050	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	450
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	199·4·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

CHARGES for financial accommodation are gradually easing down, and the current rate for demand loans is not over 5 per cent. The Bank of Bengal accounts are not being published at present, but there can be little doubt that the position is strengthening, and their still maintained minimum of 7 per cent, must be considered as a nominal one, or one not likely to last long. Import trade is rather improving, although by no means active as yet, but certain staple goods are fetching higher prices, quite a novelty of late, and there is no doubt that trade generally is beginning to adapt itself in some degree to the position of exchange. There are also signs arising that the silver scare has been overdone. A recovery of 1-½d. per oz. has taken place in its price in London, although it is stated that very little buying has been going on. If more judgment had been exercised by the Secretary of State during the past four months, in the working of Council bills, it is more than probable that, as so frequently pointed out before the mischief occurred, the sufferings and uncertainty since experienced would have been obviated. It is true that a cessation of drawings would have enabled Germany to get a comparatively good price for its demonetized silver, but what would that have mattered if silver thereafter could have been supported at only a moderate reduction on its old normal price, as would, in all probability, have been the case. The mischief is, however, now done, and the German silver still remains to harass Indian trade, making it almost imperative on Government to take violent steps to remedy the evil which they might have prevented by mild measures at the outset. At a very full meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on Saturday, it was resolved to apply to Government for a declaration of its intentions on this important subject, and also to recommend that they should for the present suspend coinage of silver for the general public. The position has been allowed to become so serious, that possibly no less severe remedy may now be available, even allowing for the natural tendency of trade to adapt itself to circumstances.

To-day's tea sales went off with unabated spirit, the level of prices being fully up to that of last week. A good business is being done in jute, both for local and export demand, and prices rule considerably over those at the beginning of last season.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has rallied, though not without fluctuation; but altogether it looks better than for some time back, and a check to the fall seems to have been reached at last. The result of the resumption of silver purchases in London, on a very moderate scale, tends to show that late quotations were too depressed for the situation, and it is to be hoped that Council bills will now be held for what may reasonably be estimated as their real silver value, in light of latest reports from the mines. Immediately the last mail left, an upward turn in rates took place, document bills going almost at once to 1-7, and banks offering to sell at 1-6⅞ without finding buyers, subsequently, they sold to a fair extent at 1-6 13/16, but the rate dropped again to 1-6⅝, from which, however, there has been a fresh recovery, sales having again been made at 1-6 13/16 to-day for six months' sight Bank bills, and at 1-7 for documents. Credits have been placed at from 1-6 15/16 to 1-6 13/16, but would now be difficult of sale at better than 1-6 15/16. Rates look strong at the close, and are quoted as under :

Bank telegraphic transfer........ 1s. 6⅞d. nominal.
Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 6⅞d. to 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight ...... 1s. 6 9-16d. to ⅝d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...... 1s. 6⅝d. to 13-16d.
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight... 1s. 6⅞d. to 15-16d.
Document bills do ... 1s. 7d.

France.—Document bills have been sold at f.1-98 three months', and at f.2.00 six months' sight, but a slight advance would, no doubt, have to be given now.

Bombay rates are unchanged : par for demand, and 99 for sixty-day-sight Bank bills.

China.—There has been next to nothing done for the direct steamers, all the opium having gone into the hands of one firm or syndicate. The rate is quoted nominally, at 223 to 224.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A much better demand for shares has set in, and the appearance of the market has decidedly improved; prices nearly all round are in an upward direction, and there is every prospect of a good general rise in the early future.

Government Securities farther advanced, but latterly they are quiet again, at about last week's rates. Four per cents. went from 1¼ up to 1⅝ per cent. premium, but have since then been done at 1⅜ and 1¼. Four-and-a-halfs have slightly improved their relative position, bringing from 1⅝ to 1⅞ premium, but they close at about 1¾ only. The five and a half stock is also better, going from 3⅜ to 4 premium, and remaining strong. To-day's rates are :

4 per cents......................... 101½
4½ ,, ... 101⅞
5½ ,, ... 103⅞ to 104

Bank Shares are quite unchanged, Bengal's selling at 675, ex-dividend, and Nationals at 112 and 113.

Tea Shares are decidedly better, both in demand and price, and the early prospect of good *ad interim* dividends is attracting operators for the rise. The following have improved, and are mostly in request :—Burkola's 107, Central Cachar's 152 to 155, Colonial's 110, Coocheela's 175, Jokai's 105 and 106, Jheerie Ghat's 75 to 80, Kunchunpore's 86, Singell's 110 to 113, Upper Assam's 30. Durrung's drooped to 76, but have recovered to 78. Balasun's have brought 105, Debing's 59, Hoolungoorie's 89, Kalacherra's 108, Majagram's 111 to 112½, and altogether a good amount of business has been put through.

Spinning Mill Shares are also in improved demand, and their values are gradually strengthening. There has been business in Barnagore's at from 78 to 83, Budge-Budge's 7 to 6 discount, Calcutta Jute 43 to 47, Howrah's 73½ and 74, Oriental's 63 to 65, Bowreah Cotton at 85 to 87, and Goosery's 220.

Coal Shares are rather neglected. Raneegunge's have been sold at 76, and Beerbhoom's, ex-dividend, at 98 for a time-bargain.

Miscellaneous Shares have nothing very remarkable to quote. India General Steam have further improved to 575, and Landing and Shipping have been sold at 49, ex-dividend—a very low price considering their now high-earning power. Bengal Iron have advanced from 105 to 108, and Bally Paper Mills have impsoved to 91. Strand Bank Press have been quitted at the almost nominal price of 5 Rupees per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ASHGROVE, 1,348 tons, Captain P. Macfarlane, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 7,536 bales cotton and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1,232 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. W. H. Jones, and five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Two gentleman For Melbourne.—Mr. F. G. Parsons and Mr. J. Malachott.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, 3,777 tons, Captain W. Baratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (July 11th), via Madras and Point de Galle, with China Mails, general cargo, and Captain and Mrs. Sceales as passengers. She spoke the same Company's s. s. Thibet, from China to Southampton.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Goa (s)	Avern	Calcutta, June 27.
23	Strathleven (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, June 25.
	Pekin (s)	Barratt	Calcutta, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Atalanta (s)	Waring	Liverpool.
	Flora	Williams	Rangoon.
	Assam (s)	Cates	Australia.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The ship Ashgrove, Macfarlane, to Havre, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
19 Portia .... Liverpool, April 1.

July. DEPARTURE.
19 Ooryia (s)............... ....

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—150 bales rags and 50 bales rope pieces, N Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, O Sardarmull.

Trentham Hal s—42 bales hemp, B Mooljee; 28 bales wool, S Goolamull; 75 bales wool, K Luckmidass and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa—2,000 bags wheat, 1,325 bags poppy seed and 350 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 26 bales carpets, 5 bales mattings and 3 bales shawls, C Grondana.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia—16 tins castor oil and one package shawls, C Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi—3 cases ivory, H Nusserwanjee; 5 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 35 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales cotton H A Noormahomed; 70 bales cotton, H E H Hubib; 60 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 40 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 10 chests opium, N J Abram; 15 chests, opium G [illegible]bux; 49 chests opium, N Kessowjee and Co; 135 chests [illegible] E D Sasson; 12 chests opium, M Seedick; 11 chests [illegible], H E Ellias; 50 chest opium, R Calooram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·721
Temperature of the Air .... 81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·6
Dew Point .... 76·4
Relative humidity of Air .... ·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) .... 84·6
Minimum do. do .... 77·6
General Direction of wind ....WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours................ 439
Fall of Rain .... 0·17 inches.
Total fall during month................ 10·57 ,,
,, ,, ,, year .... 23·55 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 22nd .... 0·25 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Langtry, Capt, Bl 15th King's Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 22.

Wiseman Clark, Col, Bl 73rd Regt, on sick leave, from Subathu.
Baker, Lieut, Bl 73rd Regt, on sick leave, from Subathu.

DEPARTURES.—July 20.

Pitt, Lieut, By R E, from leave, to Poona.

JULY 22.

Pollock, Capt Ms R A, from leave, to Aurungabad.
Bhindell, Col, By 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Anderson, Col, By 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Van Cartlandt, Lieut, By. 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Alexander, Lieut, By 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Napin Capt, By 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.

JULY 24.

Langtry, Capt, Bl 15th King's Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd July 1876.

With the sanction of Govt the following movements in relief of British and Native Troops for 1876-77 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions which will be issued by the Qr-Mr General :—

British Infantry.—2nd Foot (1st Battalion) from Ahmednagar, Satara and Bombay to Poona. 15th Foot, from Poona to Deesa, Ahmedabad and Baroda; 55th Foot, from Aden to England; 56th Foot, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Aden; 66th Foot, from Poona to Ahmednagar, Bombay and Satara; 83rd Foot, from Deesa, Ahmedabad and Baroda to Kurrachee and Hyderabad; 108th Foot, from Mhow to England, A Regt from England to Poona, and A Regt from England to Mhow.

Native Cavalry.—1st Regt from Poona and Baroda to Neemuch and Nusseerabad; 2nd Regt from Deesa and Rajkot to Poona and Baroda; and 3rd Regt from Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Deesa and Rajkot.

Native Infantry.—4th Rifles from Satara, Bombay and Asirgah to Dharwar; 7th Regt from Rajcot, Dwarka and Tanna to Baroda; 10th Regt from Mehidpur and Agar to Neemuch; 12th Regt from Dharwar to Satara, Bombay and Asirgarh; 22nd Regt from Baroda to Rajkot and Tanna and 24th Regt from Neemuch to Mehidpur and Agar.

With reference to G O C No. 305 of 29th June 1876 the British officers ordered to proceed to join the school of Musketry are to travel expeditiously by mail cart, steamer and rail at the public expense.

Officers will not bring their chargers.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 12th July 1876 :—

Sub-Condr J Cogan, P W Dept.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—

No. 1640 Private J Hourigan, 108th Foot.

No. 3478 Serjt Alfred G Ward, 4th Bde, R A, employed in the Ordance Dept is transferred to the Unattached List.

No. 5228 Serjt William Piller, G Batty 4th Bde, R A, is appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Division Order.—Dated 14th July 1876, directing Lt Col Bruce, 23rd N L I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Indore, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure and in the absence of any other qualified officer.

18th Regt N I.—Regtl Order, dated 12th July 1876, directing Major Forteath, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.; and Lieut and Adjt Bell, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties as a temporary arrangement and until the arrival of Lieut Penton.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut C E J Chichester, to remain in Bengal, from 3rd Aug to 15 Oct 1876 on privete affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

68th Foot—Lt W G Mansel, to remain at Bombay, from 17th Aug to 16 Oct 1876, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

83rd Foot—Lieut H C Bond, in extension, to remain at Mount Aboo, from 4th to 17th July 1876, on medical certificate.

108 Foot—Maj H C Macdonald, to remain in England, from 9th June to 15 Dec 1876, on medical certificate.

Erratum—In G O C No 417 of the 8th inst for "6th Bde R H A" read "C Bde R H A."

COURT MARTIAL, POONA, 22ND JULY 1876.

At an European General Court Martial held at Camp Deesa, on Saturday the 24th day of June 1876, No 2030 Private Abraham McGinty of H M's 83rd Regt was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Camp Deesa on our about the month of May 1876, written and sent to H E Lieut Genl Sir Charles Staveley, K C B, C-in-C Bombay Presidency, an anonymous letter received in the C-in-C's Office on 5th May 1876, which letter contained the following passage, namely, "It is nothing but the most absolute necessity that compels me to take this imperative and painful step, to inform your Excellency how things in general are conducted under the regime of our Comdg Officer, viz., Lt Col T S Brown, and if some frustration is not given from the authorities to check his headlong tyranny, something serious, I am afraid, will be the ultime."

2nd charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Mount Aboo on or about the month of Oct 1875, used threatening language with reference to Lt Col T S Brown, Comdg 83rd Regt, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I have only two more years to remain. I will put the hat on the Dudh-wallah yet," meaning thereby that he would do an injury to the said Lieut Col T S Brown, Comdg 83rd Regt.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner No 2030 Private A McGinty, 83rd Regt, is guilty of the 1st charge, not guilty of the 2nd charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner No 2030 Private A McGinty, 83rd Regt, to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy two days.

The Court do further sentence him to be descharged with ignominy from H M's service.

(Signed) G E MAULE, Major,
Royal Artillery President.

Deesa, 4th July 1876.

Confirmed—But the ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

(Signed) C STAVELEY, Lt-Genl,
Comdg Bombay Army.

Poona, 18th July 1876.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 19.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr C W Bolton, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, second grade, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act until further orders in the second grade, of Asst Comrs, and is posted to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr H M Tobin, Asst Mag and Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade, vice Mr C W Bolton.

Mr J Whitmore, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Dist of Moorshedabad.

Mr William Robert Millar, Asst Mag and Collr of Saran, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he embarked for England.

Mr Archdale Villiers Palmer, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Henry Bruce Simson, Actg Additional Judge of the Dists in the Patna Division, is allowed leave of absence for two months and twenty days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr J C Veasey, Asst Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his other duties, as Mag and Collr of Chittagong.

Mr T M Kirkwood, C S, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs as a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, on his being relieved of his present appointment as Actg Mag and Collr of Chittagong.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr R M Waller, C S, an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

Mr Thomas Edward Ravenshaw, Comr of the Orissa Division, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th Aug next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Sir William James Herschel, Bart, Offg Mag and Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Comr of the Orissa Division and as Supt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T E Ravenshaw, or until further orders.

The following appointments will have effect from the date of Col Pughe's resignation of his appointment of Inspr-Genl of Police :—

Mr Herbert Hankey to be Inspr-Genl of Police.

Mr Warren Hastings D'Oyly to be Mag and Collr of the first grade.

Mr William Kemble to be Inspr-Genl of Jails, but to continue to act as Mag and Collr of the first grade in Purneah.

Mr Alexander Mackenzie to be Mag and Collr of the second grade.

Mr Robert Henry Wilson to be Mag and Collr of the third grade, but to continue to officiate in the second grade.

Mr Henry Sneyd Beadon to be Frst Inspr of Registration Offices, but to continue to officiate as Senior Supt of Survey.

Mr James Crawfurd to be Under-Secy to be Govt of Bengal.

Mr Charles Edward Buckland is appointed to be Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date of Mr. Cotton's appointment to be Junior Secy, but to continue, on deputation, as Private Secy to the Lt Govr.

Mr James Austin Bourdillon, on his return from privilege leave to officiate as Asst Secy until further orders.

Mr Herbet Hope Risley, B A, Asst Mage, now Offg as Asst Secy, on being relieved by Mr J A Bourdillon, is posted to Midnapore.

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt of Police, Dinagepore, is allowed leave to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency.

Mr R A D Bignell, Asst Supt of Police, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave of absence for two months and eleven days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th inst, or any subsequent day on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr R F Guise, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Rungpore, is transferred to the Dist of Bhagulpore.

The Rev W H Bray, Chaplain, St John's Church, Calcutta, has been allowed leave for three months, under Sec 12, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dr G W Bell is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Pooree during the absence, on deputation, of Dr C J Jackson, or until further orders.

Surgn Henry Walter Hill, Offg Civil Surgn of Pooree, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Monghyr during the absence, on deputation, of Dr H B Purves, or until further orders.

Surgn Francis Cobham Nicholson, M B, Offg Civil Surgn of Monghyr, is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgn of Hooghly.

Mr W H E Wade, Steward of the Presidency General Hospital, is allowed leave for 42 days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C M Armstrong, Sub Depy Opium Agent, Lucknow, in the Benares Agency, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date after the 7th June 1876 as he availed himself of it.

Mr R W Nicholson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Futtehgurh, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Agent, Lucknow, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C M Armstrong, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Mr R Currie is appointed to act as Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Fatehgurh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R W Nicholson, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Maj J G Forbes, Suptdg Engr, Soane Circle, is appointed to be a Comr of the Municipality of Arrah, under Sec 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1876.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhovundass vs Hajirabai widow—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B—Part heard.
213-76—J C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Gannesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Joosuf Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Edulјee Bhagel—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
648-75—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Shree Crishna vs Mungesh Raghoonath—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Morarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescott and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahmed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-74—Tyabjee and Sayanee—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hafiz Nuzmoodeen—Prescot and Winter.
146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amerchund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj and others vs Vumulchund Purtablal—Craigie Lynch and O.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Jeevan Pudman vs Khillukdina Khulfaubhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Mathowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
693-75—A Framjee—J J de Souza vs Aba Hajee Jacob—Mr Smale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a Game THIS EVENING.
Sides A to K *vs.* THE REST.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary, Football Club.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

THACKER—MORRIS—July 22nd, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Revd. W. Maule, Walter, youngest son of the late William Thacker, Esq., of Sussex, to Kathleen Margaret, only daughter of the late Robert Morris, Esq., of Cork.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—July 19th, at 50, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of W. A. Browne, of a daughter—still born.

BARNETT—July 15th, at No. 38, South Road, Entally (Puddoopookur), Calcutta, the lady of John Barnett, Esq., of a daughter.

CURRIE—July 17th, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon-Major Vernon Currie, Xth Bengal Lancers.

HARRIS—July 19th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. M. Harris, of a son.

McINTOSH—July 19th, at 9, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of John McIntosh, of a daughter.

PIPER—July 20th, at No 55, Creek Row, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Piper, Customs Preventive Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MANUK—July 17th, at Calcutta, of Chronic Diarrhœa, Theodore Zorab Manuk, Esq., aged 29 years, 4 months, and 7 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

THE letter by "Sillidar" which appeared in our columns on the 9th instant may, in certain portions of it, be taken as a fair specimen of the views held by Bengal cavalry officers on the comparative merits of the one and three-horse silladar systems—views which to a certain extent find favour with some officers on this side of India, who think it necessary to pay obsequious deference to the opinions current in the more favoured Presidency. Our correspondent, judging from his letter, seems to be very much in the confidence of the authorities, appears to have settled matters quite to his own satisfaction, and as the subject is of some importance, we propose to discuss it at length, with the view of ascertaining what, if any, weight can be given to his arguments in favour of the Bengal system which he so warmly espouses. To render the case intelligible in all its bearings, it should be stated at the commencement that the question now at issue regarding the proposed change in the organization of the Bombay cavalry regiments is not, correctly speaking, one which is dependent entirely on the relative merits of the one and three-horse silladar systems, but it is, in addition to this, the applicability of the former to existing arrangements. Bearing this in mind we proceed with our subject, and shall for the sake of convenience adhere as far as possible to the order of argument followed by our correspondent. One of the advantages of the three-horse silladar system is, that the large amount of money invested by men of property in cavalry regiments, in the purchase of asamees, gives a great security against disloyalty, and that with their money so tied up, it would be exceedingly unlikely they would in times of trouble, such as the Mutiny, misbehave, inasmuch as by doing so they would sacrifice their own interests. The reply to this, according to "Sillidar," is that, although the money thus invested might be good security for the behaviour of the men who had made the investments, it would be none whatever for those who had made the bargain with them, and that it would be much better for each man in the regiment to own one asamee, and thus for every man in a regiment to have a small pecuniary interest in it, than for a few rich men to invest largely, whilst the bargeers owned no property whatever. We cannot subscribe to this opinion, and are inclined to think that in times of trouble a few rich influential silladars would have far greater power for good than a large number of poor men who, though owning asamees, would after all be but paupers in disguise. It must be remembered that the introduction of the one-horse system would necessarily very much reduce the price of the asamees, which in some corps range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. Under the proposed change it would be quite hopeless to expect to keep it at a higher rate than Rs. 200, and even that figure could not be maintained unless the corps happened to be located at a station where they enjoyed exceptional advantages in the way of getting gram and grass cheap, in which case penniless men would perhaps be able to borrow money for purchases with some hope of being able to repay it. The result of the reduction in price would be to reduce the amount of your security for good behaviour. A silladar who had only invested Rs. 200 in the purchase of an asamee would have no pecuniary motive to remain loyal, if inclined to desert, inasmuch as his horse would always secure for him the full value of his investment. In the case, however, of the three-horse silladar system, where asamees fetch high prices, there would always be a body of men in every regiment who had invested so largely in the purchase of asamees that it would be a very strong inducement for them to remain stanch when they knew perfectly well that by deserting to the enemy the title to their property might at any moment be disputed. Money has its influences in native cavalry regiments as well as in other sphere in life; and the natural instinct of the native, which induces him to pay so much deference to those who are in any way above himself, enables silladars who pull well with their bargeers to possess great influence over them. Our correspondent affirms that silladars and bargeers are now usually total strangers to one another, and that the former have no influence over the latter. This is a statement in which there is a good deal of exaggeration, and if such a state of things exists in particular corps, it only shows that in such regiments the fundamental principles of the old silladar system have been allowed to die out. The late orders on the subject of recruiting, which we agree with our correspondent are most prejudicial to the interests of the service, tend, no doubt, eventually to cause an estrangement between silladar and bargeer, inasmuch as commandants naturally get disgusted with constant interference from officials who cannot possibly be as well acquainted with what is good for the interests of their regiments as themselves, and such being the case after one or two snubs, they cease to take interest in maintaining that bond of union between silladars and bargeers which they used to do in the days when an Irregular cavalry officer was allowed to command his own regiment. But admitting all this, this is no argument against the three-horse silladar system; it only shows that Government have taken wrong views on the subject of recruiting, and as soon as those rules are rescinded, which they ought to be at once, the mutual relations between silladar and bargeer would once more resume their old footing. Another argument in favour of the three-horse silladar system is that it induces a superior style of men to enter the service, inasmuch as the prospect of owning a number of horses is highly attractive to a certain class of men who would not otherwise be disposed to enlist. Our correspondent says that money does not always make the soldier; this may be true enough, but like all such commonplaces, it is no reply to the argument. It is a generally acknowledged fact that the higher the class in the social scale which can be induced to enlist, the better is it for the interests of the service; and it is self-evident that in the case of two systems, one of which attracts merely the paupers of the population, and the other men of family and property, there is a better chance of obtaining intelligence, good education, and talent for command in the latter than in the former; and furthermore, it is obvious that a rich man must in fact be in a better position to do justice to his horse than a poor one, inasmuch as having means of his own, the temptation to misappropriate a portion of his horse allowance for his own private expenditure must be reduced to a minimum in comparison with that of a poor man. Another point in favour of the three-horse system is that the one-horse silladar is, as a rule, very badly off; General Jacob, who had paid much attention to the subject, thought that they were the least efficient of all as they have to keep up the same arrangements for a syce and baggage animals as the two-horse silladar on a reduced allowance, and we are inclined to think he was right. The difficulty cannot be got over in the summary manner our correspondent seems to think, and though private arrangements can be made in the case of two friends under existing circumstances where single horse silladars are comparatively rare, there would be far greater bother about it in the event of the whole regiment being one-horse silladars, inasmuch as in such a case there would be nearly 250 such arrangements to make. A syce and pony, with two masters, instead of one, would inevitably cause friction, and though an objection of this kind might, if it were the only one, be passed over, still, taken into consideration with the others, it is worthy of note. But the greatest difficulty of all in the concession of the Bombay regiments into the one-horse silladar system is the impracticability of it, which has been very lightly passed over by our correspondent. At the present moment the asamees in many of these corps represent, as we have said before, a value of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700; indeed, in the Aden troop, we believe, the price ranges as high as Rs. 1,200. Now, if the order is given to convert these regiments into one-horse silladars, where is the money to come from to pay for the asamees as they fall into the market? Our correspondent thinks that Government should give Rs. 200 compensation for each asamee, and that the price of asamees should hereafter be fixed at Rs. 200. But the question is, will Government grant this compensation? and if so, will the question then be satisfactorily solved? We think not; and the remarks of "Silladar" show clearly that he has been jumping too hastily to conclusions. He says that Government never recognised the system of auction sales under which asamees have reached their present high value; and further, that the silladars would have no right to complain inasmuch as they have made large profits from their investments. On these points we must join issue with him. Government have for years been cognizant of the fact that asamees in many regiments when in the market are submitted to the highest bidders at auction sales; they have made repeated inquiries on the subject to various commanding officers, it has been reported on times without number, and the system of auction sales has never been prohibited. To say, therefore, that Government is not responsible is to take a very peculiar view of the matter; they are just as much responsible as they were in the case of over regulation price of commissions in the British service, or of the bonus system in the old Indian Army. The claim might no doubt be ignored, but it can only be done so by a flagrant breach of faith, which we do not think it is likely the Government would be guilty of even with exchange at 1s. 6d. Our correspondent evidently thinks himself that Government is responsible; otherwise, why does he recommend Rs. 200 compensation? And if the men are entitled to compensation at all, they are surely entitled to full compensation. As regards the men having made large profits out of their investments, we do not believe this to be the case, considering the average price of grain and grass during the last fifteen years; but supposing this to be true with men who have held asamees during so long a period, what is to be said about those men who have purchased asamees during the last three or four years? Could a greater act of injustice be committed than to give a man who had paid for his asamee, say six months ago, Rs. 600, Rs. 200 on his leaving the service to-morrow? He might, no doubt, get a trifle for his horse in addition, supposing him to be young and none the worse for wear; but allowing a liberal margin on this account, the man would still be a heavy loser. It must never be forgotten that the investments of the men in the purchase of asamees are in many cases the only provision they can make for their families after their death. It is to the realisation of this sum of money that they look to keep their wives and families from starving when they themselves are no longer able to support them; and it would be a blunder of the greatest magnitude arbitrarily to declare that the value of their property was only to be worth half the recognised standard, because it might suit the interests of the Government to alter the organization of the Bombay regiments. But even supposing that the Government would sanction full compensation and then peremptorily declare that the price of asamees should, as our correspondent suggests, be for the future Rs. 200, would the difficulty be then got over? We think not. Recruits with Rs. 200 in hand to purchase asamees are not so plentiful as our correspondent imagines, and the result of insisting on every candidate for enlistment, having Rs. 200 in hand, would be to induce an extensive system of borrowing money from the sowcars, and the difficulty which always exists of keeping debt down would be increased a hundredfold. Moreover, monied men in the regiment would enter into fictitious arrangements with recruits, by which the sum nominally brought on enlistment by the latter would in reality be advanced by the former; and a system would thus be established under which married men would still be the owners of two or three asamees as heretofore, though it might appear in the regimental books that they were one-horse silladars. An arrangement of this sort would naturally suggest itself to both parties; it would suit the penniless recruit who could not enlist because he had not got Rs. 200, and it would suit the well-to-do silladar who was anxious to invest his surplus money. Neither party would dare to tell on the other, inasmuch as by doing so they would render themselves liable to be tried by court-martial for deceiving their commanding officer; and the result of all this would be that, though Government might flatter themselves that their cavalry regiments were organised on the one-horse principle, they would in reality be just as they were before, with this addition, that the military crime of false representations to a commanding officer would become infinitely more prevalent than it was before. Our space forbids us continuing any further at present; but we shall resume the subject on another occasion.

THE THIRD POLO MATCH.

BOMBAY *VS.* III. HUSSARS.

THIS, the last of the three matches which had been arranged to be played off in Bombay during the past week, came off on Friday last on the same ground as the two previous games, in front of the Gymkhana Pavilion. The tent pitched in the centre of the west side of the ground was again well filled by ladies who, by their frequent applause and bravoes, showed they took a keen interest in the game and appreciated good play. Elsewhere the boundaries of the ground were well defined by dense crowds of natives who stood closely packed some five or six deep all round.

The ground on this occasion was all that could be wished for to favour fast play: the surface dry and just soft enough to afford good foot-hold to the ponies.

There was little or no wind in either direction, so choice of goals was a matter of little importance: the Hussars, however, won the toss and elected to play from the Pavilion or south end.

Punctually at 5 30 P.M. the two teams were ranged opposite each other, awaiting the umpire's word to ride for "Hit off." Bombay was again represented by the Hon. D. Graham, G. K. Remington, Esq., Crawley-Boevey, Esq., and M. R. Wyer, Esq., while Colonel Blundell again sustained the honour of the regiment, ably supported by Van Courtland, Esq. Dr. Anderson, and —— Alexander, Esq. Captain Jervoise of the III. Hussars and A. Craigie, Esq., umpires.

Partly owing to the ground being so much better than on the previous occasions, partly to the fact that there were only four aside, the play in this match was harder and faster than in either of the others, and the intensity of the struggle unmistakeable. In the race for first hit Alexander was an easy winner, and sent the ball with a good long smite towards the Civilian goal, and after some prolonged scrimmaging down that end it was twice hit behind the line.

Remington then managed to bring the ball well out up the tent side of the ground, and Boevey following him was soon away with the ball in the right direction: but Alexander, always among the first of his side, intercepted it and started it off back again.

Remington then got the ball, and, assisted by Wyer, played it well across the ground, bearing up towards the Cavalry goal all the way, and was finally forced into touch near the tent.

On its being thrown out the Cavalry managed to get first hit at it, but the success was momentary, as Remington and Boevey, neatly taking it out of the scrimmage, tore off with it towards the enemy's goal, and it was only some few yards from it that Colonel Blundell overtook them and returned the ball. Wyer was, however, on the look-out, and with a neat back stroke on the near side repaired the damage and put the Hussar goal in jeopardy. Alexander then came to the rescue, and with the assistance of Van Courtland carried the ball back to opposite the tent, where Wyer collared it and was well away for their goal again, when overtaken by Dr. Anderson, who evidently thought the situation critical, as he adopted the somewhat unusual tactics of landing the ball safely behind his own goal line.

It was soon hit out again, and sent into touch on the east side: when thrown out, the Cavalry got hold of it, and riding *en masse* managed to get it as far as the tent, where it again went into touch.

Then came some rapid play, Boevey taking the ball well up into the enemy's quarter, whence it was brought back with a swish by Colonel Blundell and Alexander, the latter getting a long shot at our goal which was arrested while still under weigh by a good back hander from Remington, and soon after the ball was hovering in front of the Strangers' goal. Then back again to the middle of the ground where some skirmishing ensued, resulting in one or two collisions, but no material damage. Remington at last got hold of the ball, and showed us some of his old form, dodging his adversaries backwards and forwards, and carrying the ball away up in their direction. There after some more close play, Donald Graham availed himself of a favourable opportunity and sent the ball whizzing past the goal flag, just on the wrong side, he himself, little tattoo "Sandy" and all, getting knocked head over heels as he was in the act of striking. The charge looked somewhat deliberate, but the Hussar goal was in imminent peril. The ball was well brought out by the Colonel, backed up by Alexander but Boevey intercepted it, and with a most masterly piece of play carried it round again in front of goal; when, danger again threatening, the Colonel thought it most discreet to take the ball into safety behind the goal line.

It came out again, and a tremendous hit of Wyer's very nearly resulted in a goal.

It was destined to come shortly afterwards, though, for after some good backward and forward play on both sides in the middle of the ground, the Bombay team got hold of it one after another, and swept it off to just in front of goal. Here a *meleé* ensued, the result of which was that the ball was put through, Mr. Remington having the honour of making the winning hit.

Thus far then after 32 minutes' very hard play the Bombay team had landed one goal. Five minutes' interval ensued, occupied in mounting fresh tattoos and changing goals.

Play soon began again, the Cavalry again getting first hit. Boevey's play at this period of the game became conspicuous: again and again he monopolized the ball, taking it round the ground and down the side, with the most admirable judgment.

Once the soldiers managed to get it down their adversaries' end, but Donald Graham and Remington quickly brought it back, and sent it past the Cavalry's flags with but little to spare.

After another bully or two near the tent, Donald Graham rode away with the ball towards the goal, and Boevey following close behind made a fine shot and put a second goal to the credit of his side. The play an both sides throughout the game was excellent, but familiar as we are with the play of the gentlemen representing us on this occasion it would be difficult to say when they have played in better form and better together than they did that evening. After a few minutes' rest, for which both men and ponies must have very grateful, play was resumed for the remaining five minutes.

The Hussars seemed bent on doing all they knew to retrieve their fallen fortune, and aided by a strongish wind, which just then sprung up, managed to give Bombay some anxiety in the neighbourhood of their goal.

Wyer eventually carried it well away, and when "time" was called the ball was in touch about the middle of the ground opposite the tent.

The result of this excessively well contested match was, therefore, that Bombay were declared the winners by 2 goals to none, the set of the game throughout showing that they were unmistakeably the better team of the two.

The Hussars were the heavier lot of men, Messrs. Graham and Wyer hardly balancing Dr. Anderson and Alexder, while Messrs. Remington and Boevey were lighter than the Colonel and Captain Van Courtland by a couple of stone.

The Bombay ponies were somewhat faster than their opponents' on the whole, though the Colonel generally managed to overtake anybody he chased. We noticed Mr. Wyer was the only one who never changed his pony, a stout little Kattiawar tat throughout the match, and in spite of the severity of the play was generally there or thereabouts when wanted.

The week's polo tournament thus closed successfully for Bombay, and we fear it will be some time before we have the good fortune to witness such a series of exciting combats again. We only trust that on a future occasion the weather god may be propitious and more considerate of the muscles and sinews of our ponies. In conclusion, one cannot sufficiently admire the pluck and energy of the III. Hussars and XVI. Lancers in the coming one from Mhow, the other from Secundrabad, to play us, and they may rest assured that whenever they come again we will give them the heartiest welcome and a fair field for a fresh struggle.

OFFICIAL NEWSREPORT FROM ADEN.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH JULY 1876.)

NEWS received from Mussowah is to the effect that 2,000 troops that had arrived there from Egypt would return, as an understanding had been arrived at between Egypt and Abyssinia. The Khedive having forwarded handsome presents to King John, the relief of the troops still in Abyssinia is, however, ordered by fresh drafts from Egypt.

News has lately been received from Hurrar or Hodeida.

The Sultan of the Foodhlee and Yafarr tribes propose visiting Aden shortly in connection with their long standing dispute regarding the water-supply.

The claims of the owners of dhows destroyed by H. M. S. Thetis have been disposed of and the compensation awarded paid them.

24,627 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of June, with supplies and merchandize.

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Resident, Aden.

THE JEDDAH PILGRIM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Veritas Prævalebit" says in his letter which appears in Thursday's *Bombay Gazette* that Beyts and Co. were not the charterers of the steamer Dahlia. That is quite true; they were not, but were appointed by the charterers, Hajee Abdool Suttar Hajee Mahomed and Co., agents for the steamer in Jeddah to act for them and received for it a commission of Rs. 850. How carefully they did their work, and how zealous they were that the British laws should be carefully carried out, is shown in the fact that they, "the British Consul, and partner, Mr. J. S. Oswald," so overloaded the steamer Dahlia with passengers that the captain was fined Rs. 5,000 on arrival at Aden for carrying the excess number.

Bombay, 20th July. HAJEE.

THE NASSICK LIQUOR TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to your correspondent "X" for his opinion about my ability. But opinion should rest on something better than fancy.

"X" believes "that the rise in the liquor sales is entirely due to the policy of actively protecting *the excise initiated by Mr. Erskine.*" But alas, poor "X"! Faith, unfaithful, makes him falsely true. Liquor was not excised in this collectorate till August 1st 1875, when I let five talukas to Mr. Framjee Dorabjee on an excise bargain, which broke up a combination of the local *kallals*, of old standing. I wish "X" were right about the suppression of smuggling and illicit stills! But I am sorry to say he is not. Smugglers and sly stills have always done well, and are still existing. However, what with my ability and Mr. Erskine's when he comes back in October, and the tremendous pressure a Preventive Police Abkari Establishment is certain to exert behind every bush in the district, even smuggling *may* cave in. I hope it will, for I am yours faithfully,

GILBERT ELLIOT.

THE FULLER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on the "Fuller case" in to-day's issue must meet the views of most Englishmen. A perusal of the minute in question certainly gave me a feeling of dissatisfaction at its author. A fuller knowledge of the natives would lead him, if he could in his position ever attain it, to understand that the best treatment for them is a strictly "paternal" one. Their civilization being very behind hand, no argument answers so well as force used with judgment.

Are there any people who cannot see for themselves that the natives of this country—I mean particularly those classes from which domestic servants are taken, having never had *any discipline* at all, nor any school training, grow up like children to whom the application of the rod is the only suitable argument?

Are they so perfect that they never need punishment? Then, what punishment would you give them? Most often their pay is so moderate that it is really cruel to fine them, but except fines or chastisement, what means have you of punishing them? Still I do not advocate wholesale chastisement on the part of masters. The old system of a Bazaar Master with a whip ready to administer prompt justice and to *protect* English masters against their servants you may be sure was the right one and will be so for India for many a day.

Occasional chastisement on the part of masters it is impossible to suppress, but let our Government do something to help us if they lay restrictions upon us of that kind. OBSERVER.

July 22.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

BARODA, 21ST JULY.

WE have had very pleasant showers here which have cooled the air and rendered outdoor exercise a comparative pleasure. Badminton, however, is about the only thing ever attempted, and even the pleasures of the Badminton Court are occasionally marred. Baroda under the present *régime* may be voted decidly dull, the old vivacity and spirit of the times of Pelly and Sir Richard Meade have vanished, the dining halls of the Residency no longer ring with the merry laughter and *le mot pour rire* which gave to these entertainments the pleasure which our memory retains in vivid contrast to the tedium and weariness of such dinner parties now. Since the times have so changed for the worse, every one has lost heart and all the former *joie* which made Baroda the gayest station in Guzerat is gone. We have not the energy left in us to get up a gymkhana week for the entertainment of our friends this season. There are a few of the old congenial spirits in the military branch still who are game for anything from pip to a ball, but they unfortunately are in the minority. The Resident has declined to lend his name and influence to the support of any Baroda festivities, and a wet blanket has been thrown over the spirit of the station; *tempora mutantur* &c. He has also interrupted the harmony of the place by entering into a controversy with the Military Commandant of the station, who is the life and soul of Baroda. The misunderstanding is likely to be referred to higher authority unless Mr. Melvill has the good taste to withdraw from the position he has assumed.

It is to be regretted that these occurrences ever happen, but they are generally occasioned by putting square men into round holes.

BHOSAWUL, 18TH JULY.

WE had a little rain here yesterday, which has been the means of greatly reducing the unpleasant dryness and giving in lieu a sort of Mantelini-moisture to the atmosphere that augurs stiff knee-joints and all the constituent evils of the season to the thinly clad volunteers of the station who, par parenthesis, to their credit be it spoken, muster largely twice a day for drill. During the current month, I learn that the daily muster made by the two companies here has been on an average 45 men per company at each parade.

Great praise is due to the officers commanding the two companies (Captains Maurice and Swarbrick) at Bhosawul for this satisfactory result; and it is to be hoped that similar energy and interest is being taken in this commendable movement by the officers and men at other parts of the vast G. I. P. Railway system.

Every Saturday evening an "Officers' Parade" takes place and all the members of the detachment off duty and the officers of the companies, as a rule, are present, and manœuvre in company and battalion drill for about two hours, and certainly are rapidly improving both in steadiness and efficiency.

The want of a more substantial uniform is much felt. The volunteers, both officers and men, are at present in possession of only white American drill clothing. They require a flannel or cloth undress suit badly for the rains.

The full dress uniform, I premise, will be furnished in due course, but independent of that a more substantial drill or fatigue suit is required for ordinary drill purposes than merely a white one; and it would be a gracious act on the part of the Company to [illegible]ovide such a suit for their men during the rains.

[illegible] appears to obtain with regard to *what* the full dress uniform is to be, and I am told that shortly a general meeting of officers will be held to settle the question. *Nous verrons!*

It is rumoured that Penny Readings, bi-monthly, and a drum and fife band is contemplated, to deal out martial strains to the inhabitants of this miniature Black Town.

This will add to the popularity of the corps and afford a little relaxation to the *volunteer* ladies and children of the station as well as, possibly, increase the martial ardour of the volunteers.

ORGAN RECITAL TO-DAY AT THE TOWN HALL.

MR LOCKE GRAY will give his third organ recital to-day at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. These recitals enlivened as they are by solos from well known amateurs deserve to become popular; this afternoon the programme is good and the Hall, we trust, will be well filled.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, July 21	0 10	0 03	0 17
Saturday, ,, 22	0 56	0 57	0 36
Previously registered	21 43	25 59	23 38
Total up to date	22·09	26 19	23 91
Total fall last year up to 24th July	30 78	39 06	35 34

AN IMPORTANT POINT REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION OF JURIES.

REX *vs.* LULLUBHOY GOPALDASS AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court on Saturday last, before a full Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Justice Green, a point reserved in the case of the above prisoners was argued by counsel. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the prisoners; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, appeared for the Crown.

At the last Criminal Sessions, the prisoners were charged before Mr. Justice Green with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and with abetment of the offence. After a trial which lasted four days, the prisoners were convicted by the jury and were sentenced to be imprisoned for two years each. On the first day of the trial, before the jury were called, Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the prisoners, applied that the jury might be so constituted as to consist of a majority of natives, contending that the right of a native to be so tried was [illegible]pliedly conferred by section 37 of the High Courts [illegible]minal Procedure Act (Act 10 of 1875). Mr. Purcell, for [illegible]e Crown, observed that he did not think the question arguable. Mr. Justice Green then held that under the section referred to, no such right was conferred unless perhaps in the case of a native (that is a person not being a European British subject) being accused jointly with a European British subject, and stated that he was not aware of the application then made having ever been granted, or in fact made.

Before sentence was pronounced, Mr. Inverarity applied, under section 101 of the Act, to have the question reserved whether the jury had been properly constituted, in reference to his previous application that the prisoners might be tried by a jury consisting of a majority of natives under section 37 of the Act. The question, so reserved, was argued on Saturday last.

Mr. Inverarity spoke in support of the point raised by him. He contended that the natives of this country were entitled to be tried by a majority of natives. Sections 33 and 37 showed that every jury should be composed of natives. The learned counsel specially relied upon section 37.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the point, said it was not necessary to hear the counsel for the Crown. The constitution of a jury was left to lot and the rules. The counsel for the prisoners raised no point that the jury had not been fairly drawn by lot; he asked for a majority of jurors not being Europeans or Americans. If the learned counsel's argument were correct, why should there not be a corresponding section to section 35 in the case of the natives? If the Legislature intended what was contended for, they had not expressed it. When they wanted to give a majority, they had clearly expressed it as in section 35, which says:—"If before the first juror is called and accepted, any European British subject charged as aforesaid requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans." The Court should have expected that to be followed by a similar provision in the case of natives. There was, however, no such provision. In section 37, there was express provision made for a joint trial of Europeans and natives. Section 37 says:—"Provided that if before the first juror is called and accepted, the European British subject requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, and the person not being a European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately by a jury, of which at least five members shall be persons not being Europeans or Americans, the latter person shall be tried separately." In such a case, a native could claim a jury, of which five at least must be persons not being Europeans or Americans. That was a special provision for a special case. The Legislature, if Mr. Inverarity's argument be correct, had not said what it intended.

Sir Charles Sargent concurred; and the full Court refused to disturb the conviction and sentences.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 22nd July.

In the *Gazette of India* of to-day, Mr. Bell, Superintendent of Wayand Works Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed Officiating Engineer-in-Chief on the Scindia State Railway during the absence on leave of Colonel Mead.

Good service pensions are conferred on Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor-General, and Colonel Charles Shakespear, of the Madras Staff Corps, in the room of Surgeon-General Sir J. Brown, retired, and Colonel J. MacGregor, who has succeeded to Colonel's allowances.

Captain Thomas, of the 25th Foot, is appointed Brigade-Major on the establishment, *vice* Major Bellamy, resigned.

Messrs. Sherman and Stone, Assistant Engineers, are tranferred from the Central Provinces and Nizam's State Railway, respectively, to British Burma for employment in the Railway Branch.

Lieutenant Roberts, of the 72nd Foot, succeeds Captain Rind as Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers.

Mr. Galway, on Director of State Railways' Establishment, is posted to Mooltan district, Indus Valley Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, third grade.

Dr. Ooling officiates as Superintendent and Dr. Haig Assistant Superintendent on the medical staff of the Persian Telegraph during the absence of Dr. Baker.

Long lists of promotions in Military Works and Railway Branch of the Public Works Department are published.

Heavy rain has fallen here since yesterday: about thirty-two inches have been registered up to date.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council meets next Thursday.

RUSSIA AND YARKAND.

LAHORE, 22nd July.

It is reported that the Russians have concluded a treaty with Yarkand, excluding English tea and goods from that country; and that a clause is inserted that Russian traders only should be admitted to Yarkand.

Railway communication is re-opened.

POONA HUNT RACES.

POONA, 23rd July.

The Hunt Races were run on Saturday.

THE TALLY HO STAKES.

King's Own	1

PONY RACE.

Kerosine	1

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Pirate	1
Polo	2

PONY RACE.

Toby	1

Weather was fine and the attendance brilliant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A PARLIAMENTARY BLUE-BOOK ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 22nd July.

A Parliamentary Blue-Book consisting of 544 despatches relating to the Eastern Question has just been published. It shows that the intentions of Russia are pacific, and that that country is anxious throughout to avert war and to act in concert with the other European Powers, also that Russia desired to maintain the political *statu quo*. Turkey suggested forming the insurgent provinces into a tributary State. Lord Derby persisted in his refusal to intervene one-sidedly, and instead of suppressing the rebellion, he would have order restored before applying any scheme of reforms.

THE WAR IN TURKEY—FURTHER FIGHTING.

A Servian despatch states that the Turks yesterday attempted to drive the Olimpic troops across the Drina; they, however, were unsuccessful. After obstinate fighting the Servians refused to cross the river and retired to Belina. Other reports of the same engagement declare that the Servians were beaten.

Recent heavy rains retard the movements of the main armies.

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, 23rd July.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Cooper's Hill Indian Civil Engineering College took place on Saturday. The Marquis of Salisbury, who presided on the occasion, said that the silver panic was made to appear darker than was really necessary, but it may be the means of increasing the necessity for greater economy in future Public Works—a branch of expenditure which, as it swelled when the Treasury was full, should be retrenched when it was empty; economy was the very centre of our power in India; our rule was accepted patiently because of the freedom which those under it enjoyed from excessive imposts or capricious exactions. His Lordship dwelt on the influence of individual opinion among the members of the services in India owing to their limited number. There was one drawback which had a tendency to increase the distance between the governing and the governed—from conversation which he had had with several gentlemen who were on the staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to India they had brought home a painful impression that there was a coldness between the two races; he urged, therefore, the necessity of welcoming the entry of natives into the Covenanted Service rather than grudging them that privilege.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22nd July.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, has been granted furlough.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21st July, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	48,000 bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	5,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	9,000 do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	24,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	15,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	995,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	124,000 do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	46,500 do.

Surats have been in moderate inquiry during the week.

LONDON, 21st July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollers	4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7.
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	49⅛

The sum of £76,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.—23rd July.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-30 p.m.—Weather showery, wind S.-W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·84. Fall of rain 1 inch 28 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather showery, wind S. S. E. 2 to 3, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 1 inch 1 cent.

Mangalore, 8 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., S. W. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 78.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. S. W., thermometer 85. Fall of rain 34 cents.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22nd July, 7-36 a.m.

French steamer Sind, from Aden, arrived.

It has been decided not to hold a camp of exercise in the Bombay Presidency during the ensuing cold weather.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced their minimum charges for money on Thursday one per cent. all round.

It is rumoured at Simla that it has been decided that a camp of exercise, on a small scale, will be held at Peshawur during the ensuing cold season.

Major Fletcher, R. A., was, a Calcutta paper states, released from arrest at Nasirabad on the 14th instant, and has returned to his duty. There has been heavy rain at the station and in the surrounding districts.

The *Khair Khwah Alum*, a vernacular paper published at Delhi, reports the discovery of a valuable treasure trove on the banks of the Kharee Nuddee, in the excavations made in the railway works in progress between Gwalior and Agra.

In these dull days a bad joke is a good one, especially when it strikes home like the following, which we find in the *Madras Mail*:—"Dr. Mylne, the new Diocesan of Bombay, shows so marked a taste for highly coloured vestments, that his non-ritualistic clergy may be excused if they learn to speak of him as Bishop Mylnnery."

Last Friday an unpleasant affair occurred on the Bangalore Race Course between Captain McTaggart and Mr. Cousens, the jockey, the cause being that the latter was found timing Captain McTaggart's horse, which was running at a trial gallop. The *Examiner* says that high words followed, and the circumstance has furnished a case for the lawyers, Mr. Sydney Smith, pleader, being engaged by the jockey.

The Viceroy, who draws Rs. 25,000 per mensem, or Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, is permitted to remit his savings home at the rate of 2s. 3d. the rupee. He probably can save two-thirds of his pay, or Rs. 2,00,000 a year. The difference in the equivalent in sterling of this sum at 1s. 7d. and at 2s. 3d. would amount to £6,666, and for five years to £33,333. The ryot has the privilege of paying this interesting Viceregal "extra."

The Delhi correspondent of the Lahore paper writes that on a criminal prosecution instituted in the Delhi Court, at the instance of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, the editor of the native newspaper entitled the *Khair-Khwah Alum* was arrested on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of Delhi, and subsequently released on heavy bail; that eventually, on trial, the editor was acquitted of the charges brought against him and set free.

The *N.-China Herald* of the 24th June writes as under:—"There have been all kinds of rumours during the last few days, of preparations for moving British troops to China; but we know of no further foundation for them than the certainty that great irritation is felt at the termination of the Yunnan enquiry. We only trust that Sir Thomas Wade is not being lured into a repetition of the endless negotiations of last autumn, but will state firmly what he wants, and insist briefly upon its concession."

The rumour of the appointment of Mr. White, late of the Bombay Bar and Advocate General to the bench of the High Court in Calcutta, is put forward confidently by a Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary, who writes:—"Mr. Justice Phear has returned from his three months' leave, and has resumed his duties in the High Court. He takes, however, a final farewell of India next month. He is to be succeeded by Mr. White, a barrister of some experience, who practised for many years in Bombay, and was for some time the Advocate General of that Presidency. I conclude the new judge will not reach Calcutta till after the poojah holidays."

Last year the Lucknow correspondent of the Mussoorie paper gave an account of a new invention having for its main object the more economical working of punkahs as applied to railway carriages, steam ships, and bungalows. These punkahs, Cooke's patent, have been for some time in use on the Oudh and Rohilcund lines with marked success. The then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, drew the attention of the Government of India to these punkahs, and after a series of experiments, which were deemed highly satisfactory, the Government of India have finally passed an order for their general adoption in barracks.

Notwithstanding the several salutary measures adopted by the Customs authorities for the prevention of smuggling, and for the detection of offences to evade payment of the Customs dues, the number of cases of the above nature which annually occur, according to recent returns, appears to be pretty large. We read in a Calcutta paper that the amount of rewards granted to informers, whether they be Government employés or outsiders, may be estimated at upwards of Rs. 15,000 per annum. Instances have occurred in which highly paid officers in the Customs Department have received rewards greater than the amount of their salaries. The system of granting rewards to Customs officers as informers for detecting smuggling, whose duty is to prevent it, does not appear to be highly appreciated or to be sound in principle.

The *Pioneer* makes a guess that Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, fourth son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, is likely to be the next Governor of Bombay, when Sir P. Wodehouse's term of office expires in April next. The Allahabad paper adds that Sir Arthur Gordon "was very popular" in all his appointments. The last he held was Governor of Mauritius, where, if we mistake not, he was extremely *un* popular, so much so that the people remonstrated with the Colonial Secretary about him; and besides he absented himself from his duties in a most eccentric manner for several months, taking a cruise to nobody knew where. He is now Governor of the Fiji Islands, an honour which no one else would accept. To send such a man to Bombay would be to sacrifice a good appointment in India to party purposes.

The resources of the Godavery district in paddy and rice appear to be very great. At Coconada large ships have lately been loaded with thousands of bags of both rice and paddy for Madras, and every steamer takes away to the same port large quantities every week. The Asia, which arrived there on Thursday week, took away 16,000 bags to Madras, and there were then one or two French vessels in the roads loading for Cochin with the same grain. Small quantities are being shipped for Vizagapatam and Bimly, and it is said that the ship St. Lawrence, which left during the week with upwards of 16,000 bags, is likely to be chartered again from Coconada to Madras for another cargo of grain. These exports are the out-turn of last year's crop, but it is thought that this year the cultivation has been thrown back for the want of early rains.

The mail steamer from China arrived yesterday afternoon. The latest dates are Shanghai 24th June and Singapore 8th July. In the *Straits Times* we read that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Birch is now holding sittings in Perak; Datu Sagor who has been charged with an active complicity in that crime was conveyed from Singapore a prisoner, a few days before the mail left, for the purpose of hearing the evidence which will be adduced against him.—Regarding the broken cable the same paper says that the Agnes which is now awaiting a favourable opportunity near the Nicobars of making an effort to buoy the cable is unfortunate in having bad weather to contend against, and it is doubtful if she will be successful in her mission for a long time. She s. s. Edinburgh was despatched from Sydney to Port Darwin on the 14th June to effect the repairs of the Australian cable, but nothing has been heard from her.

With reference to the case of the ex-Dewan of Bhawulpore, which will shortly be laid before the Viceroy, we have been informed, the Calcutta *Daily News* says, that a subsistence allowance of Rs. 600 a year was granted to him by the Government of India, to be paid out of the revenues of that native State, while residing at Benares. According to the statements in his memorial, the ex-Dewan denies the existence of any real cause of misunderstanding with the late Rana. The memorialist also observes that he was a staunch friend of the deceased Chief, and was always willing to effect improvements in the State to the satisfaction of the British Government, but obstacles were sometimes thrown in his way by one who had no concern with the State affairs, and who had, at that time, succeeded in winning the Rana. The memorialist also States that he was in fact a victim to the machinations of a female favourite, who was then under the protection of His Highness, and that these statements will be fully borne out by a reference to the widow Ranee, and even to the present minor Rana. Under these circumstances, the petitioner solicits a reconsideration of his case, and permission to return to his family and his estates.

The Lahore paper publishes the following items of news from the Punjab frontier and Central Asia. They should be considered to be open to correction:—

> A large number of mules, sent by the Ameer of Cabul, have arrived at Peshawur; and it is rumoured that they are intended for the carriage of a subsidy of 20 lakhs of rupees which, it is asserted, the Ameer has demanded from the British Government! Another story regarding them is that they are to take back goods which the Ameer has purchased from Seth Ala Buksh, merchant.
>
> Through the good offices of Arbab Abdool Majeed Khan of Akal a "jirga" or deputation of about 100 persons from the Afreedee tribes of the independent hills were induced to have an interview with the Deputy Commissioner, who remonstrated with them in regard to their recent raids at Shekhon and other places, and endeavoured to bring them to peaceful and reasonable terms. The Afreedees did not, however, evince any desire to fall in with the Deputy Commissioner's views and abate their present hostile policy. Indeed, they plainly indicated that, while they would agree to keep the Kohat Pass open op the former terms, they would resist to the last any attempt to make a better road or to take and keep open the pass by force of arms.
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> From Kohat it is reported that the Afreedees are keeping the Bungush tribe of that valley and the Government employés in a continued state of alarm and preparation, and have even proceeded so far as to fire long shots at the Deputy Commissioner.
>
> The Russian Government is reported to have issued a stringent and general order to the merchants and traders of Kokand, Smarcand and other places within their recent conquests, directing that they shall, within six months, dispose of all the English calicoes, piece goods and broad cloths, in their possession, and shall for the future refrain from importing English goods into Russian territory.

The following is the *Pioneer's* account of the latest doings of Major Sandeman and his Khelat mission:—"Major Sandeman's negotiations with His Highness the Khan of Khelat are, we hear, progressing well. Jam Ali from Lus Beyla, together with Sirdars Gour Khan, Ibraim Khan, Char Khan and others of Jalawan, joined the camp at Mustung on the 5th instant. The Khan and all his chiefs are now assembled, so that if a settlement is really to be made between them it must soon be brought about. Should the Khan and his chiefs come to terms and observe them, the administration of Khelat will cease to be a cause of anxiety for the present, and we shall have secured the good-will of all parties in that State—a result which could hardly have been obtained by more direct interference. Major Sandeman appears to have acted with great judgment and caution in conciliating the hostile factions, and has, as far as we have learnt, fully justified the confidence with which we regarded his appointment to head the Khelat mission. Colonel Munro, Commissioner of Derajat, returned to his head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan some time ago, but he continues to form the medium of communication between the Government and Major Sandeman. The date of the return of Major Sandeman and his escort to Jacobabad will, we presume, depend upon the length of time it may take to conclude a definite adjustment of the differences between the Khan and his chiefs."

On Saturday last at the High Court, Crown Side, before a full Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Inverarity raised an important point regarding the constitution of juries for the trial of natives in the Presidency towns. The prisoners, for whom Mr. Inverarity appeared, Lulloobhoy Gopaldas and others, were tried at the last Criminal Sessions for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and abetment of the offence, and were, on conviction by the jury, sentenced by Mr. Justice Green to be imprisoned for two years each. Before the names of the jurors were called, Mr. Inverarity had applied that the jury might be so constituted as to consist of a majority of natives, contending that the right of a native to be so tried was impliedly conferred by section 37 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act. Before sentence was pronounced, the judge, on the application of counsel, reserved the question whether the jury was properly constituted; and the question was argued on Saturday. The Chief Justice, with whom Sir Charles Sargent concurred, held that, if the Legislature intended as the counsel for the prisoners contended, it had not said what it intended. With regard to Europeans, it said in section 35 that, if a European British subject required to be tried by a mixed jury, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both; but there was no similar express provison made for natives. Section 37 was not applicable, as it made a special provision for a special case. The full Court, therefore, refused to disturb the conviction and sentences.

The *Indian Daily News* makes the following remarks on the resolution of the Viceroy on Fuller's case, especially in reference to his censure of the High Court:—"We have already seen that the offence of which Fuller was guilty resulted quite accidentally from a slight exercise of personal violence. Looking at the act itself, 'the Governor General in Council cannot say whether Mr. Fuller would have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it.' Happily, the Governor General in Council is not required to decide this important question. His duties, as defined by law, are of a different kind, and may be said to require a different kind of training. But there are properly appointed Courts of Justice in India for the decision of questions of this kind; and when this particular question, which has baffled Lord Lytton, came before the High Court in Allahabad, that tribunal decided that the sentence pronounced on Mr. Fuller, 'though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, was not especially open to objection.' When his Lordship becomes a little more familiar than he seems to be with the ordinary processes of justice, or surrounds himself with more intelligent advisers, he will perceive that, in recording an opinion such as that which we have now quoted, the High Court at Allahabad practically decided that the man Fuller would *not* 'have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it.' Under these circumstances the Viceroy's doubtless well-meant observation that 'it was the plain duty of the magistrate to have sent Mr. Fuller to trial for the more serious offence' strikes us as being rather wanting in point. In fact the observation illustrates in a forcible way the danger of allowing even healthy feelings to run away with us in the middle of a consideration of a purely legal question. The law being what it is, its lawful expositors in the High Court are on the whole rather safer guides to its meaning than the generous sentiments of an excited nobleman, from whose memory the echoes of the Prince of Wales's recent libels on Anglo-Indian Society have not perhaps yet died away; and though Lord Lytton may obtain golden opinions in England by what he has done on this occasion, we feel bound to point out that portion of his action which amounts to an assumption of judicial authority, is not only unwarranted, and a gratuitous slight to the High Court, but is also calculated to disturb the even flow of justice in India. Lord Lytton can have no serious reason for supposing that the Judges of the Allahabad High Court are wanting either in proper feeling or in judicial capacity. When, therefore, after giving the result of a trial the benefit of such a careful consideration as it is no slight to Lord Lytton to say that he, with a mind untrained to law, is simply incompetent to give it, the High Court decides that the sentence passed by the magistrate is not open to any special objection, Lord Lytton simply insults the High Court when he decides that the magistrate has committed a serious offence, and punishes him for it in what must be seen by every person of calm judgment to be an outburst of diseased self-consciousness. 'The Governor General views Mr. Leeds' conduct with grave dissatisfaction. He should be so informed and should be severely reprimanded for his great want of judgment and judicial capacity.' All this is only slapping the face of the High Court under the shelter of administrative action, which the dignity of the High Court will not allow it to criticise, even if it could do so. But the country looks on at the grave scandal and witnesses a serious blow inflicted on the administration of justice.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I, yesterday left Bombay for Poona to spend the rest of the monsoon months in the Deccan.

Mr. Francis Mathew, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, had a fall from his horse on Saturday evening while riding out on the Esplanade. Luckily he was not seriously hurt.

Robbing a Girl of an Ornament.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Luximon Dhurma, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, of stealing from the person of a girl, named Suckoo, a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 16, the property of the mother of the girl, named Cassee, and was sentenced to be flogged fifteen stripes with a rattan.

Cruelty to Animals.—Abraham Dossa, an oil-presser, was fined Rs. 10 on Saturday last, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock. Also a cart-driver, named Sonoo Abbas, was fined Rs. 3 on the same day by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for a similar offence. The former was charged by Mr. Smith and the latter by Mr. Nutty, both agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Deaths from Snake-bite.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Breach Candy Road on view of the body of Doolajee Dadoo. The deceased was about 28 years of age, and expired a few hours after he had been bitten by a venomous snake on the second toe of his right foot while crossing over a rubble stone wall on the previous evening that separated his compound from an adjoining oart. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite."—Another Hindoo lad was bitten by a snake at Parell on Saturday morning, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but he expired an hour after his admission.

Release of C. G. Lacey.—This person, as he was leaving the Fort Police Court on Friday last, after the hearing of the case against Mr. Arbuthnot, C. S., was arrested by a Small Cause Court bailiff. The arrest was evidently illegal; but the Senior Magistrate, to whom a representation was made, declined to interfere. Lacey was then taken to the Small Causes Court, but the judges had left; and he was therefore detained in custody for the night. On Saturday forenoon he appeared at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. O'Leary, who, after hearing the circumstances under which the man had been taken up, held that the arrest was illegal, inasmuch as Lacey was really in the hands of the Court and ordered him to be released.

The Hindoo Swindled of Rs. 10,000.—This case was called on for hearing on Friday last at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Ramsing Mungulsing, Jadowjee Narayen, Nurrotumdas Purshotumdas, Bhanjee Culliaujee, Narayen Nurrotum, and Dadabhoy Framjee stood charged with swindling a Hindoo, named, Inderjee Narronjee, of a sum of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Hormusjee A. Bennet appeared for the prosecution; all the prisoners, except No. 5, were represented by counsel. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of two witnesses for the prosecution, dismissed the charge, as their statements were of such a conflicting nature that his Worship deemed it prudent to waste no further time of the Court in the matter.

The Town Hall for the City of Poona.—We understand that the Town Hall for the city of Poona, which is about to be built, and the site chosen is "Oozoor Pyga" of Sangleekur, situated in Suddasew Pait, in the city of Poona. The site selected is quite out of the way altogether as Suddasew Pait is situated near "Lukdee Pool," which is at the end of the city. The Town Hall should be built in a certain position for the convenience of the Cantonment residents, as well as those of the city, for we hear that several native gentlemen of the Camp have subscribed towards the Town Hall, and we therefore hope that the managing committee will well consider the subject before they commence with the building on the Sanglekur's Pyga. The proper place for such public building is in Rastias Pait which from its central position, should have the preference. There is also still another spot to choose in the large vacant ground adjoining the old Civil Hospital, and belonging to Dajee Sahib Ghorepooray's family, and which we urge on the managing committee to secure, and to abandon the idea of building the City Town Hall in Suddasew Pait.—*Poona Observer.*

Death of Poona Staff Surgeon.—It is with deep and sincere regret we have to announce the death of Surgeon Major John Mennie, the Staff Surgeon of Poona, at the Presidency last Thursday morning. He had been for some time past suffering from liver complaint, and only left Poona last Tuesday for Bombay, with the view of proceeding to England by Friday's mail steamer. The melancholy news of his death was conveyed to Poona by telegram, and in compliance with his express desire his body was brought to Poona and interred last evening in the Protestant cemetery with military honors. H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., under the command of Colonel A. Becher, furnished the band and firing party; and the coffin, which was placed on gun carriage, was followed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Lord Mark Kerr, and all officers off duty; as also a great number of natives—Parsees predominating—of all castes and creeds. Dr. Mennie was specially selected by the late Dr. Stovell, the then Inspector General for the Staff Surgeoncy of Poona, on the 22nd February 1864, and with the exception of a short furlough to England, has all along held the appointment. He was very popular, and had a most extensive practice both amongst Europeans and natives who no doubt will feel his loss much.—*Id.*

Major Moray's Case.—Yesterday the hearing of Major Moray's case was resumed by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate. His Worship after further examining the accused No. 1, Sunjeewan, and Gunputrow, the Mahrattee petition writer, a witness for the prosecution. His Worship charged accused No. 1, Sunjeewan, the moochee, under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and accused No. 2, John Oriental King, for aiding and abetting, under sections 109 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Charge:—I George Charless Evezard, Magistrate 1st Class and J. P., do hereby declare that there is made against Sunjeewan wullud Bheema the charge that he, on or about the 19th of April 1876, in the Cantonment of Poona, with intent to cause injury to Major John Crippen Dawson Sydney Moray, appeared before the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, and there falsely charged the said Major John Crippen Dawson Sydney Moray with cheating; he then said Sunjeewan at the time well knowing the said Major Moray had not cheated, and that there was no just and lawful ground for such charge, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognizance. Against John Oriental King the charge that he abetted the making of a false charge by Sunjeewan wullud Bheema, which was committed in consequence of the abetment, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 109 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognizance.—G. C. Evezard, 1st Class Magistrate and J. P.—Poona, 21st July 1876.—*Id.*

Assault.—On Saturday Mr. C. J. Houston, the Headmaster of the Diocesan School, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Ramjee Wittoo, a peon in the service of Mr. P. Hamilton, undertaker and sculptor. The complainant appeared in person, and Mr. Smith (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared for the defence. The complainant said that he presented a bill to defendant from his master, Mr. Hamilton, for hire of carriages; after a short time defendant's servant requested complainant to go away, stating that his master will send an answer. Complainant declined to go away without the bill, as it was signed by Mr. Hamilton, his master. On which Mr. Houston, the defendant, came down, crumpled the bill up, and threw it at the complainant, and while the complainant was picking up the bill, defendant kicked him three times. Rama Narayen, whom complainant called as a witness, corroborated as to the bill being thrown at complainant, and after which he was led by the hand by the defendant to the gateway, and ordered to leave the compound. This closed the case for the prosecution. Miss Fraser, a teacher in the Diocesan School who witnessed the transaction, was called for the defence, and her statement corroborated the statement made by the witness for the prosecution. At the close of this evidence, his Worship remarked that it was not necessary to call further evidence for the defence, and was satisfied from the evidence he had heard that no assault was committed of such a nature for the complainant to seek redress at a Police Court and dismissed the case. Mr. Smith applied that complainant should bear the costs in this action on the grounds that this charge was framed evidently to aggravate his client. The Magistrate declined to grant the request.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 20th instant.

Submitted a proposed bye-law regarding the transhipment and landing of gunpowder, which has been approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The following bye-law is sanctioned by the Trustees:—

"The attention of commanders of vessels with gunpowder on board is called to the Port rule regarding powder."

"Boats with powder on board are not permitted to lie in the vicinity of any vessel or of the foreshore, under a penalty of not less than Rs. 100, but must remain at anchor one mile eastward of the Middle Ground Battery, or, in bad weather, ½ a mile eastward of the shipping off Cross Island, till orders are received from the Arsenal authorities for the landing of the powder."

"Powder can only be shipped or landed in decked boats with closed hatches, and these boats must fly a red flag night and day, and no fires or lights can be allowed as long as powder is on board."

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th May, stating that much inconvenience and discomfort are felt by native passengers landing and embarking at Apollo, Boree, Nicol and Mody Bay Bunders, from the absence of shed accommodation for them, and he suggests that resting sheds be put up at the bunders named.

Submitted plan and estimate of a shed for Nicol Bunder prepared by the Chief Engineer at the instance of the Bunders Committee. The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,224.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. To be provided for in next supplemental estimate.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st July, intimating that Goolam Hoosein, to whom the Trustees on 4th March 1876, agreed to lease 133 3/9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate now declines to have the land, and forwarding a letter from Dharsey Luckumsey offering to take up the area referred to, as well as 1,800 square feet additional on the same terms as were agreed with Goolam Hoosein.

The Land Committee recommend that the application of Dharsey Luckumsey be refused.

The Committee also consider that land to the west of Argyll Road should not be leased on terms less favourable to the Trustees than the following:—

Leases not to exceed 50 years. Rent to be Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Re. 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years.

Resolution—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st July, recommending that ground on the Elphinstone Estate, west of Frere Road, be let out on leases of 50 years, giving lessees permission to build warehouses for the storage of any description of goods except grain; and permitting the lessees, at the expiry of the term either to remove their buildings or to continue tenants of the Trust at a rent to be then arranged. The rent for 50 years to be as follows:

Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years.

Rs. 1-8 " " " following "

Rs. 2 " " " for the remaining 30 do.

The Traffic Manager states that if land be taken upon these conditions and warehouses be built by lessees, it will do away with the need for the Trustees erecting godowns, and he enumerates the other advantages which he expects to be derived from the proposal if adopted.

The Land Committee recommend the Traffic Manager's proposal to the Trustees for adoption, the land to be offered being that situated to the west of the Frere Road and between the Musjid and Nicol Bunder Railway sidings.

Resolution—The proposition of the Land Committee is agreed to, except that the land to be offered should be all that situated to the west of the Frere Road.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 8th July, forwarding application from Messrs. Volkart Brothers for a lease for 1 year of 4 additional godowns at Carnac Bunder at Rs. 45 per mensem each.

The Land Committee recommend that the lease be granted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th July, reporting his having sold the right of grazing cattle on the Port Trust property from Colaba to Tank Bunder for the season for Rs. 950 to Madowjee Anrajee.

Resolution.—Approved.

Submitted the following leases:—

Gunnee Succoor,	1,500	sq. ft. of land at	Timber Bazaar.
Habib Salla,	1,900	" "	"
Abdoolla Allee,	1,500	" "	"
Essack Tyeb,	1,000	" "	"

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., 2 godowns.

These were signed by Chairman and by 2 Trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix to them the seal of the Trust.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th July, reporting that Messrs. Sassoon and Co. have given notice by "criers" that the wharfage fee on opium to be charged at their dock will be 4 annas per chest, and that in consequence a diversion of the traffic has already commenced to take place. He therefore urges on the Trustees the advisability of reducing their wharfage fee to 8 annas per chest in order to secure the opium shipped by other firms than that of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. He considers that the difference of 4 annas between the proposed Port Trust rate and the Sassoon Dock rate will be met by the cost of cart hire and by the inconvenience which merchants will experience in shipping from the Sassoon Dock.

Resolution.—The wharfage fee on opium should be at once reduced to 8 annas per chest.

Government should be asked to sanction the reduction.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Government Resolution No. 986, dated 7th July, concurring in the opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer of the Trust and others who had been consulted that it is undesirable to substitute mineral oils for cocoanut oil for use at light houses.

Correspondence forwarded by the Deputy Conservator on 18th July between the Superintendent of Marine, Government and himself, which intimates that he considers the Dagmar in her present condition better suited for work outside the harbour than the Dromedary.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 18TH JULY 1876.

11 Vessels piloted into harbour.

7 " " out of "

3 " transported.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 15th July.

To-day's proceedings were interesting, as being devoted to taking the statements of the prisoners. Some of them had given accounts of the affair in January, a few days after the occurrence, when Captain Hunter was making a political inquiry into the matter. Many of the statements now made differed materially from the former depositions, and several of the prisoners accounted for the discrepancies by stating that they had been beaten by the Thakore's agents, and tutored to say what they did say before Captain Hunter in January. One prisoner said that after he was captured in the fields,—whither he had fled because he was afraid of the Durbaree soldiers, although he had taken no part in the disturbance,—the Thakore's men who caught him tied his hands, and one of them cut him on the back with his sword, besides otherwise ill-treating him. The truth of the man's statement was in a measure corroborated by the Assistant Surgeon at the Songhur Hospital, who was referred to by him, and who, on being called, said he saw the prisoner with a wound on his back while he was a prisoner in the Palitana gaol. The agents of the Thakore who are engaged in the conduct of the prosecution must have been fully aware of this piece of unwarrantable cruelty, but it was carefully concealed from the court throughout the hearing of their case. The incident has an important bearing, as showing that it was apparently not without grounds that the Girassias feared to submit themselves to the tender mercies of the Thakore's troops.

At the opening of the Court this morning,

Mr. Branson applied that three witnesses for the defence—Gajee Waghoo, Ramdas Charon, and Sama Bing,—who were in irons in the custody of the Thakore, should be transferred to the British Thanna, and kept there until the conclusion of the trial. He also asked that their irons might be removed while they were there.

Mr. Payne said he was informed that these men were not in irons. He left the question as to their being handed over to the custody of the British Thanna entirely to his Honour.

Mr. Branson said if the men were not in irons now, they had been till very recently. They were certainly in irons two or three days ago.

His Honour said that without reflecting on the treatment they might receive from the Thakore's officials, he thought they might be removed to the British Thanna until they had given their evidence.

The Court then proceeded to examine the prisoners.

Prisoner No. 1 (Partab Singh), when examined before Captain Hunter in January, said he had been living in Timba two and a half months at the time the Durbaree soldiers were sent there. He had left his own village of Positra, because there was a scarcity of fodder. On the morning of the fight, Mohobat went out armed with a double barrelled gun, and sat on a stone in front of the Palitana men, and began twisting his moustache, and when they threatened to disarm him, he dared them to do so, and made use of an obscene expression. The Durbaree men then ran towards him, and he retreated to the Deli, turning before he entered the gate, and fired at his pursuers, whereupon the Girassias' men fired from inside the Deli, and the Durbaree sepoys replied.

Partab Singh was now reminded of his former statement, and said—I should like to make an explanation. (At the prisoner's request, his former statement was read to him in Guzerattee.) On the morning of the fight, before sunrise, I went to the fulwaddy, and I do not know what happened at the Deli afterwards. I hid myself in the fulwaddy, and did not leave it till night. I saw my servant Bhoja in the fulwaddy, having sent him there before me. No Durbaree sepoys came into the fulwaddy during the day. At night, I left the fulwaddy, and escaped. I had heard firing, and was afraid to go back to the Deli. I saw some Girassias and their men—Mumoobhai, Goman Singh, Radhoba, and others, numbering altogether 20 or 25—passed by the fulwaddy, and I joined them to escape. Mumoobhai and Goman Singh told us all to go wherever we liked, and try to save our lives, and said they had no intention to go into outlawry. In the afternoon of the next day we separated, and I went towards my native village. There is a tobacco plantation between the fulwaddy I hid in and the village.

Bhoja, prisoner No. 2, and servant to Partab Singh, said his former statement was correct, viz., that he went to the fulwaddy from the Deli at midnight on the night before the fight, and that the next day he ran away, leaving his master at Timba.

Jhalam Singh (prisoner No. 3) had stated when examined before Captain Hunter, a few days after the disturbance, that he and the other Girassias did not want to resist the Government order, but only said the Durbaree men should not enter the Deli. When Mohobat went outside on the morning of the fight, he was brushing his teeth on the chopat, and Mohobat was also cleaning his teeth. He did not know who fired first; he was captured before any shots were fired. When he was taken, he had a sword, but it was sheathed. Meeroba went away to Palitana to say to the Thakore they were ready to submit and give up their arms.

He now said he was burned while he had been in the custody of the Thakore by having a hot pipe pressed against his skin.

Mohobat (prisoner No. 4) when he was formerly examined by Captain Hunter, said he was brushing his teeth outside the Deli on the morning when the fight occurred, and the Durbaree sepoys called out "Seize him!" He ran into the Deli, and the Durbaree men followed him and tried to enter also, and fired at those inside, when they returned the fire and shut the gate. When he went out to brush his teeth, he had a dagger and an unloaded pistol with him. He did not go beyond the chopat. He had no gun in his hand during the whole day.

He now said his previous statements were correct.

Prisoner No. 5, a sepoy, said he ran away from Timba two days before the fight, because he was afraid of the Durbaree troops. He was not in the service of the Girassias at Timba.

Prisoner No. 6, in his previous statement, said that on the morning of the fight, Mohobat, after brushing his teeth, sat down outside the Deli, and before the Durbaree guard with his gun and sword, and when the Durbaree men told him to go away, he abused him. About 60 or 70 of them then went towards him, and he ran to the Deli, followed by them. When he reached the Deli gate, Mohobat turned round and fired, and the Durbaree men at once returned the fire. The men in the Deli did not fire from the gate, but closed it, and went to mann the towers, and then firing was kept up on both sides throughout the day. Before the Girassias fled, they arranged to go to the hills and collect some Waghers to fight the Durbar. On the night after the arrival of the Durbaree men, the Girassias began to make bullets and otherwise prepared to resist. All the men in the Deli except Purtab Singh and Bhoja, his servant, were old residents in Timba. Purtab Singh was staying at Timba, having left his own village because of a scarcity of corn.

He now said that he did not see the Durbaree men's first arrival in the village, because he was then attending to his work. After the fight began, he ran into a stable and hid himself. His former statement was made under torture and according to tuition. He was tortured by Oosman Sindhi and Ali Mahomed at the house where Damodardas was staying, and the Thakore was standing there with a stick in his hand. Directly afterwards I was taken before Captain Hunter. I was tortured by several sowars beating me with their fists.

Prisoner No. 7 had not been examined previously. He now said—I was in the Deli when the Durbaree men arrived. On the morning when the riot took place, Jhalam Singh called me out to drink kassoomba. Mohobat was cleaning his teeth when the Durbaree men ran after him, and fired at the people in the Deli. One man was killed in the Deli, and another wounded. The wounded man died afterwards in the Palitana gaol.

Prisoner No. 8 said when examined in January by Captain Hunter, that he was awoke on the morning of the disturbance by the sound of firing, and found that both sides were firing guns. On the day the Durbaree people arrived in the village, the Girassias distributed arms and ammunition to all their men. He had a gun with powder and bullets, but he did not fire on any one. He now said that when he heard the firing he got out of the Deli on the east side, and went to his house in the village, where he remained all the day. The next day he was arrested. When he made his former statement, he was tortured and tutored by Hurrishunker and two or three others. They fastened him in the Chora and beat him by picking him with their knees. He was first examined in the Durbaree utara, and was then taken before Captain Hunter.

Prisoner No. 9, who had not been previously examined, said he was about 60 or 70 years old. He was an inhabitant of Timba. On the day when the fight took place, I had hidden myself away in the kanoo of the Deli. I was asleep and was awakened by the sound of firing. I stayed in my hiding-place till I was captured. I was inside the Deli when the Durbaree men arrived in the village, and did not see what took place.

Prisoner No. 10 said he ran away from the cotton field at Timba, where he was at work. He was told that the Durbaree men had entered the village, and would not allow any one to go there, and he ran away. He was captured near Sehor.

Prisoner No. 11 had stated when previously examined, that he was employed at Timba, and ran away on the night before the disturbance. He had been dismissed by the Girassias from their service before the Durbaree men arrived. He did not take any part in the row, and was not in the Deli while the troops were there. The prisoner now told a similar story, adding that he ran away because he had killed a bull. He had left a house, cattle, and Rs. 300 in money behind him. Hurrishunker had had him beaten and had tried to bribe him to give evidence at Janjmir. He was offered his pardon and 300 rupees, and was promised that he should be made a jemadar in the Thakore's service if he would swear that Mohobat, Munoobhai, Radhoba, and Purtab Singh had each killed one of the Durbaree men. He told Hurrishunker that he would be killed rather than do so. Hurrishunker also promised him some jewellery—a necklace and anklets,—but he still refused. All the other prisoners were tortured and tutored.

Prisoner No. 12, a very old man, who had not been previously examined, said he had lived in Timba about two years. When the Durbaree men went there, he was in his house in the village. He was still at his house when he was taken. He did not know anything about the riot.

Prisoner No. 13, a lad about 16 years of age, said he was outside the village in the fields when the Durbaree soldiers arrived, and when the fighting began he ran away. He was captured near Sehor. He did not go into the village again from the fields before he ran away, because he feared he would be arrested by the Durbaree men.

Prisoner No. 14, twenty years of age, when previously examined, said he did not know what led to the fight. He was sitting in the Deli when he heard the firing, and he remained where he was. When the Girassias ran away at night, said he went with them. He also named a number of men who he said were in the Deli. He now made these statements at the instigation of a Durbaree mehta who threatened to beat him. He was told to name the people he had named as being present in the Deli. He went to the Deli on the morning of the fight to ask Jhalam Singh for some medicine for his bullocks. Jhalam Singh told him to wait till he had taken kassoomba, and while he was waiting, the Durbaree men ran towards the Deli shouting, "Strike! Strike!" He was frightened and ran away.

Prisoner No. 15, in his previous statement, said he ran away from the village before the fight took place. He was afraid of being arrested because he was a labourer in the Girassias' service. He met some of the Girassias afterwards out on the hills. He now said his former statement was correct, and added that a Durbaree jemadar went into the *wari* where he was at work and began to cut bamboos, and when he remonstrated with him, struck him in the face. After that, he ran away.

Prisoner No. 16 said that when the Durbaree men arrived he was away from Timba, but returned there two days afterwards. He went to his house, and was told later that as Meeroba had gone to Palitana to settle matters, he might go to the Deli. He accordingly went to the Deli, and while he was at work there the next day, he heard guns firing. Some one went to him and told him there was a disturbance and they had better run away, and they went and hid in a drying-room, where he stayed the whole day. In the evening the other man, Runchord, ran away, and he stayed till the next morning, when he ran out into the fields, where he was arrested. He was cut on the back by one of the Durbaree men with a sword. His hands were then tied, and he was being dragged along by Currim Jemadar, who told the man not to hurt him. The sepoy who struck him said it was necessary to beat him or he would not be obedient to them, and because he refused to swallow a sugar ball which was attempted to be forced down his throat, he was struck on the head with the butt of a musket. My wounds were dressed by the Songhur doctor, and also by the Palitana doctor. He showed the wound to a sepoy named Manji, who was a prisoner in the Palitana gaol.

Appajee, the Songhur doctor, was called in, and in answer to the Court, said he saw the prisoner when suffering from an incised wound in the back and while in the Palitana gaol. The man was not under his charge, but the Palitana doctor consulted him about the treatment of the wound.

His Honour said the doctor ought to have reported the man as being among the wounded. He was instructed to give a list of all the persons wounded, whether on the Girassias' side or otherwise.

The doctor said he was not shown the prisoner's wound till after the death of the other prisoner, the Koli who had his hand cut, and died of tetanus.

The prisoner further said his house had been plundered since he had been in gaol, and his eight children were left to starve. He used to cultivate land, and paid Rs. 100 a year rent. He had been obliged to grind two maunds of wheat per day while he was in gaol at Palitana.

The Court then adjourned.

INDIANEXRATCTS.

BANGALORE RACE LOTTERIES.

(*Bangalorer Examiner*, July 20.)

There was a good attendance at the lotteries last night, but on the whole rather a careful lot, as far as taking tickets were concerned; but they warmed up a little at the auction, the bidding for the two favourites on the Maharajah's Cup being rather spirited. The next lottery was for the Bangalore Cup, in which only the three favourites brought any money. I heard a good sporting bet offered by one gentleman to take 40 to 1, that he would name the winners of the five races on the cards. The odds were laid by one gentleman in hundreds, and I afterwards heard the same bet laid at 25 to 1. The horses named were, I believe, "Trumpator," "The Bird," "Chieftain," "Surprise," and "Gazelle."

The interest appeared to wane, when the paper for the Trial Stakes went round, and it was with some difficulty that a lottery for Rs. 1,500 filled.

I also heard a match made between the owners of "Merry-legs," "Chieftain" and the old enemies. "Chieftain's" owner tried hard to have it on the old terms of 10 lbs. difference between the horses, and after a deal of talking and disputing down to even ½ a lb., the match was made for 1½ mile, "Chieftain" to carry 8-12 and "Merry-legs" 9-5. The lotteries were not successful.

The results were as follows:—

MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

		Sold for.
Yazeed	Rs.	50.
Surprize	"	500.
Fra Diavolo	"	5.
Revenge	"	400.
Aga Khan's Stables	"	60.
	Rs.	1015.
Value of Lottery	"	1500.
Total	Rs.	2515.

BANGALORE CUP.

The Bird	Rs.	150.
Jessie	"	15.
Jon Duan	"	200.
Blue Bell	"	0.
Blue Mantle	"	5.
Spec	"	400.
	Rs.	770.
Value of Lottery	"	1500.
Total	Rs.	2,270.

MADRAS DIOCESAN FINANCIAL RETURNS.

During the year 1875 in the Diocese of Madras Rs. 127,827 was collected from all sources within the "Church and District." This includes School Fees amounting to Rs. 6,913 and Rs. 4,606 arising from interest, rent, sales, &c. When these two amounts (Rs. 11,520) are deducted from the whole, the remainder, viz., Rs. 116,307 represents the sum total of the actual gifts of the people which have been reported to the Bishop by the clergy in their returns. The amount collected in the previous year, exclusive of interest, rent and sales, but inclusive of school fees was Rs 117,491. What it was, exclusive of the school fees, is not yet known. But a comparison of the amount raised in 1875, school fees included, with those of 1874 and 1873 is very gratifying, the sums being as follows:—In 1873 Rs. 110,893, in 1874 Rs. 117,491, in 1875 Rs. 123,221. The expenditure last year was as follows:—Churches Rs. 48,602, the poor Rs. 22,356, Schools and Orphanages Rs. 52,154, Ministrations to English Rs. 8,842, Missions Rs. 10,451, Bibles and Books, Rs. 2,871. The grants from Government and Municipalities amount to 21,455. When this sum is deducted from the whole expended upon Churches and Schools, the remainder will represent the amount so expended out of the contributions of the congregations. This remainder is Rs 79,302 and corresponds to the preceding year's Rs. 70,418. The amount expended on the salaries of Clergymen and other spiritual agencies among Europeans and East Indians was Rs 8,842, the year before it was Rs 10,690. Besides the sums remitted to the two Missionary Societies, a further sum of Rs. 3,600 has been expended on Missions, raising the whole to Rs 9,803. The corresponding sum of last year was Rs 8,676. The Secretaries report that altogether they have received during the year 1875 Rs 7,516 for the C M S and Rs 3,886 for the S. P. G. Of the 51 stations, 38 are exhibited as having contributed for Missions. Among other items of expenditure were the following:—The Poor, and Friend-in-Need Societies Rs. 2,122; Widows and Orphans Rs. 999; Church Repairs, Improvements, Furniture, &c., Rs. 8,743; Clergyman and Parsonage Rs. 2,651; Civil Orphan Asylum Rs. 272; Gordon Refuge Rs. 362; Local Orphanages Rs. 3,193; Schools, Building, Prizes, &c., Rs. 4,446; Libraries and Books Rs. 823; Missions, Local and Bombay Rs. 3,600; Jews' Society Rs. 648; Bible Society Rs 1,920; Colonial and Continental Church Society Rs. 1,444; Army Scripture Readers Rs. 764; Seaman's Mission Rs. 91; Religious Tract and Book Society Rs. 126.—*Madras Mail.*

MEDICAL FEES DISPUTED.

(*Madras Mail*, July 18.)

An interesting suit to the medical profession in particular, and to the public generally, came on yesterday for hearing, before Mr. Spring Branson, at the Court of Small Causes, in which Mr. G. Fonceca, an Apothecary, sued Messrs. Aubert and Rebeiro, Executors of the will of the late Mrs. Fanny Russell, for the payment of Rs. 321, being the amount of fees due to the plaintiff for attendance on the deceased from the 9th May to the 6th June. Mr. A. Champion appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Barclay for the defendants. Mr. Barclay pleaded that the defendants were not indebted to the plaintiff beyond 100 rupees, which sum had been tendered to the plaintiff before the present action was instituted. The facts of the case for the plaintiff were briefly as follows:—The late Mrs. Russell was ill, suffering from gangrene in the palm of her left hand, and she sent for the plaintiff, who attended her from the 9th May till the 6th June, 1875, when she died. The plaintiff attended three times a day and charged 2½ rupees for each visit. He also charged one rupee a day for dressing the gangrene, and further he charged 10 rupees a night for eight nights on which he slept at the patient's house at her express desire. Mr. Champion, on behalf of the plaintiff, called witnesses to prove that the disease from which Mrs. Russell had suffered was of a dangerous nature, and required careful and continual attention. Mr Barclay cross-examined the witnesses at great length with a view to show that Mr. Fonceca had done little for the fees charged, and he produced Surgeon-Major Cockerell as one of the witnesses for the defence. The evidence of Dr. Cockerell, however, showed that the plaintiff had not charged too much. He stated that he had seen Mrs. Russell at the request of Mr. Fonceca, and her case had been a very bad one. If a nurse had been engaged, the charge for her would have been five rupees a day. The witness considered that Mr. Fonceca was entitled to the amount he claimed. After several other witnesses had been examined, His Honor in giving judgment said that he considered that the plaintiff was fully and fairly entitled to the amount sued for, and accordingly recorded a decree for Re. 321 with full costs.

THE REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA CORUT OF SMALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.—RESOLUTION OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1876.

Read Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1875-76.

Read again Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1874-75, and the Government Resolution thereon.

With regard to the remarks recorded in the Resolution of last year, in reference to the brevity of the report submitted by the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed in having again to notice that the Judges have offered but few observations on the results shown in the figured statements which exhibit the work performed by the Court during the past year. These statements present some points of general and public importance which the Judges alone can properly elucidate; yet no critical examination of the figures has been attempted. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in their their next report the Judges will review and explain such fluctuations in the various details as the litigation of the current year may exhibit. Meanwhile, he requests that a special report may be made on the several points which have been noted below.

2. The Judges have again, during the past year, submitted their views on the subject of the amendment and revision of the Act which at present governs the operations of the Court. That Act, which was subsequently enlarged by Act XXVI of 1864, has now been in force for 26 years, and the Government has from time to time had the advantage of receiving various suggestions for its improvement from those who have been especially interested in watching its operation. The Lieutenant-Governor will not now enter upon a discussion of the various proposals which have been made. The question of codifying and amending the existing law has been again referred to the Government of India, and will shortly engage the attention of the Imperial Legislature.

3. It was observed in the Resolution on the results shown in the report for 1874-75 that the number of cases instituted in that year had exceeded those of the previous year, while the amount in litigation had decreased. The reverse of this has happened in 1875-76, the number of cases having fallen off, concurrently with an increase in the amount at issue. The following statement shows the number of cases instituted, together with the value of the property in litigation during each of the last five years:—

	Cases instituted.	Amount in dispute. Rs.
1871-72	31,536	15,28,938
1872-73	34,843	16,23,110
1873-74	34,583	16,11,535
1874-75	34,983	15,70,142
1875-76	34,502	15,82,873

No explanation has been offered by the judges of the decrease in litigation, the number of suits instituted being less than during any of the three previous years. Although the Court was open for 266 days during the year, as against 260 days in the previous year, it may be presumed that the falling off is attributable in some measure to the interruption of business which was caused by the closing of the courts during the last days of the year in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The number of cases instituted by Europeans exhibits a falling off of nine only. The decrease in those brought by natives, viz. 472, is, however, very marked, as being out of all proportion to the above, and is a point on which the Lieutenant-Governor would have wished for some explanation.

4. The following table exhibits the number of suits instituted in each of the last three years, classed according to the value of the claims made:—

Value of suits.	1873-74 Rs.	1874-75 Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Under Rs. 50	28,584	29,063	28,711
Do. " 100	2,763	2,693	2,577
Do. " 500	2,789	2,718	2,671
Do. " 1,000	480	473	502
Above " 1,000	27	36	41

The increase in the number of suits instituted for sums above Rs. 500, which has resulted in showing an increase of Rs. 12,731 in the total value of suits, notwithstanding the falling off in the total institutions, is satisfactory as indicating greater confidence on the part of the public in the judgments of the Court. Four cases were referred by Mr. Sconce, as Officiating First Judge, for the opinion of the High Court under section 7 of Act XXVI. of 1864. In all the decision of the Court was upheld.

5. Of the 1,326 cases pending from the previous year, and of those instituted during the year, 34,662 were disposed of as against 35,117 in 1874-75. In 15,114 of these, judgment was given for the plaintiffs, and in 1,261 for the defendants; 5,990 were non-suited or struck off, and 12,197 were compromised. Notwithstanding the decrease in the total number of cases disposed of, the number in which judgment was given for the defendants shows a small increase. These figures vary but little from those of the preceding year; but the large increase of 245 cases which were referred to arbitration is very noticeable and should have been explained. The number of cases pending at the close of the year (1,166) was below the average. Of these cases, 742 had been instituted towards the close of the year, but were not returnable within that period, and 424 had been postponed after hearing in part. The files of the First, Third, and Fourth Judges show an undue proportion of these last-mentioned cases. The following table exhibits the number of cases instituted before each Judge, with the number of cases standing adjourned at the close of the year:—

	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases standing adjourned.
First Judge	1,975	71
Second "	7,563	2
Third "	7,457	129
Fourth "	7,544	182
Fifth "	9,963	31

6. The total number of after-judgment processes applied for was 9,503. Of these, 6,169 were warrants against the person. Only 2,834 of these warrants were executed. Three thousand three hundred and thirty-four processes for execution against the property of debtors were applied for, and of these 2,641 were executed. The executions under the latter head show an increase, and those under the former head a decrease, as compared with the figures for 1874-75. The number of bench warrants issued for the arrest of defendants before judgment has fallen from 109 to 62. With regard to the remarks recorded on this subject last year, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that great caution is now exercised by the judges in the issue of such processes.

7. The judges notice the falling off of 498 cases in the number of suits for goods sold and delivered, but declare that they are unable to account for it. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad, however, had enquiries been made by the judges as regards this and other fluctuations which are observable, with a view to some explanations being afforded on the subject. It is further shown by the comparative statement that there has been a considerable increase in suits for money lent and for use and occupation, and a falling off in suits for trespass, for ejectment, and for money had and received. Suits also for the recovery of small tenements have fallen from 86 to 4. It is not stated, however, if this marked decrease is in any way owing to a doubt on the part of the judges as to their jurisdiction to try cases of this nature, or to what cause it is attributable.

8. The Distress Act of 1875 has been in operation throughout the year, and the increased number of processes of distraint which have been issued under it shows that it has fairly met the requirements of suitors. The total amount of rent involved exhibits an increase from Rs. 22,266 to Rs. 27,417.

9. The judges have experienced some difficulty in selecting persons qualified by character and attainments to act as law agents under the recognition of the Court. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with the judges in thinking that it would be unadvisable to relax

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the rule recently adopted in favour of persons who have hitherto acted as suit brokers about the precincts of the Court. It is of the highest importance that the practice of touting should be discouraged as far as possible; and His Honor believes that much benefit to the public will ultimately result from a rigid adherence to the rule that has been laid down, that no law agent should be recognized by the Court who is not authorized to act in the High Court and in the courts subordinate to it.

10. The receipts of the year from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,99,256 as against Rs. 2,04,575. On the other hand, the item of house rent has entirely disappeared from the list of disbursements, and this circumstance, in conjunction with a large saving in the salaries of the judges and in the contingent charges, has resulted in a decrease of nearly Rs. 20,000 in the expenditure. The net sum to be credited to the General Revenues amounted to Rs. 47,291 as against Rs. 33,321 in the previous year.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs with the remarks recorded by the judges as regards the lamented death of the late First judge, Mr. G. S. Fagan. The Court has lost in Mr. Fagan the services of an eminent and careful Judge, who presided over it with great ability for many years.

TRAVANCORE GLAZED POTTERY.

It is pleasing to record that Travancore is the first Indian province which bids fair to take the lead in the perfection of an art as useful to the country as it is interesting to the chemist and mechanic. The construction of the "Napier Museum" in Trevandrum—an edifice that will eclipse by its beauty and elegance everything that has ever been attempted in the domain of architecture in Travancore—has stimulated the latent fires of indigenous genius; and what has never been achieved in any Indian School of industry or academy of art has been triumphantly accomplished in Travancore through the liberal patronage of the Maharajah, the enlightened encouragement of Dewan Shashia Shastri, and the humble instrumentality of the Travancore Mint Superintendent, T. Sooba Row.

A pottery and kiln have been erected in Trevandrum for the purpose of making a high order of bricks and tiles for the "Napier Museum;" and the Dewan, with that prudence which characterizes the bulk of his selections for public offices, placed T. Sooba Row, the Superintendent of the Travancore Mint, who had studied chemistry, mechanism, and assaying in the Madras Mint, in charge of the department, which was intended to carry out this new industry. A perfectly durable tile glazed in any tints one may wish can now be turned out in the Travancore Glazing Pottery; and it is determined to tile the roof of the "Napier Museum" entirely with materials manufactured in the Travandrum Pottery—an achievement in the realm of architecture with which as yet no Indian town or province can be credited. We had the pleasure of inspecting the Pottery ourselves and of watching each process from the digging of the rude clay from its native earth to the glazing of the fashioned tiles in the glazing kiln. The entire process is invested with the greatest interest, and we felt gratified to watch the various steps by which ordinary labourers on the smallest possible wages attain to perfection in so intricate an art. We have seen nine different specimens of the glazed tile, and they are all handsome and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. We shall briefly describe each below:—

No. 1—Straw-coloured and sky blue, giving the effect of a beautiful blue cloud resting on the roof.

No. 2—Japan black, precisely of the kind of Jars imported from Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

No. 3—Plain straw colour.

No. 4—Straw colour and brown intermingling.

No. 5—A rich golden brown.

No. 6—A yellow ground with the shank surrounded by a garland painted in moss green.

No. 7—Yellow with white and green flowers.

No. 8—An entirely moss green tile, splendidly adapted for roofing buildings whose antiquity entitles them to preservation.

No. 9—A white tile, looking exactly like the common kind of China jars, with a tree and green rushes rudely painted on it.

The establishment is yet in its infancy. Its virgin returns are in the highest degree promising; and to the Maharajah and the Dewan, whose enlightened patronage called the institution into being, we would most strongly recommend its continuance and extension. In another paper we shall indicate how we consider this industry might be promoted to benefit the country, and to reflect credit on the administration already justly lauded for progress and enlightenment.—*Western Star.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE LISBON STEAM TRAMWAYS.

(*Examiner.*)

The case of Twycross against Grant and others again stands adjourned until the 7th of next month. The trial, it may be remembered, commenced on Friday, May 26, before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a special jury at the Guildhall, and occupied the Court for the whole of that day and the Monday following. On the Tuesday morning, in the ordinary course, Sir Henry James would have commenced his summing-up. Upon the assembling of the Court, however, it appeared that one of the jurors was absent, and satisfactory evidence was given that he was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The case was accordingly adjourned to the next Friday, and thence again until Wednesday morning last, from which it now, as we have said, stands again adjourned to next Friday fortnight. Even thus, it seems very doubtful whether Mr. Trinder, the gentleman whose unfortunate illness is the cause of the delay, will be sufficiently recovered to resume his duties, and whether the cause will not finally have to stand over to the Michaelmas sittings. It is a singular fact that in the Judicature Act as it originally stood, a clause was inserted to empower the Judge in civil cases, should one or more of the jury be incapacitated during the progress of the trial, to order the case to proceed with the diminished number of jurors, and to take their verdict. For some reason or other, this valuable provision has no place in the Act as it at present stands, and the consequence is that the unfortunate illness of one gentleman out of the twelve bids fair to render altogether abortive proceedings which have entailed enormous expenditure of time, money, and trouble, and upon the issue of which many thousands of pounds depend. This is only one out of the many defects and omissions which will, before long, render a short Act in emendation of the Judicature Act absolutely necessary.

It is a very salutary rule that the press should altogether abstain from comment upon any case which is still *sub judice*; and in the present instance, even although the defendants, Messrs. Grant Brothers and Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co., have thought fit to withdraw, and to leave the case absolutely undefended, it does not on that account follow that a verdict must of necessity be found against them, nor has the press any right whatever to forecast or anticipate the conclusions at which the jury may ultimately arrive. Sworn evidence, however, when it has been actually given, is matter *publici juris*; and in the course of the present case, several undoubted facts have come out with reference to the formation and history of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company (Limited), which are of more than usual interest. It seems that in the spring of the year 1871, the Duc de Saldanha came to England as a representative of the kingdom of Portugal, and brought with him certain concessions for a line of steam tramways to run between Lisbon, Cascaes, and Cintra. As soon as he arrived in London, he obtained an introduction to Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. Grant approved of the scheme, and at once invited a well-known firm of contractors, Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co., to tender for the construction of the line. A tender was sent in on June 3 for the construction of the entire line for the sum of 307,000*l.* Subsequently, however, the mileage was reduced from 120 miles to 52, and it was then agreed that the contract should stand for 309,000*l.* Behind this agreement, however, was another, which was not published in the prospectus, and the withholding of which from the public amounted—it is alleged on behalf of the plaintiff—to a fraud upon the shareholders. The terms of this secret contract were in effect that Mr. Albert Grant was to receive back from Messrs. Clark, Punchard, and Co., no less a sum than 45,800*l* out of the 309,000*l* which they were to receive for the construction of the line. In addition to this 22,000*l* was to go to the Duc de Saldanha and 7,000*l* to M. Larmanjat the patentee of the system upon which the tramway was to be worked. These arrangements having been entered into, Mr. Albert Grant got together a board of directors, who, on the day that they first took their seats, had absolutely no interest whatever in the company, but were simply the nominees of Messrs. Grant Brothers, and Messrs Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co. The first thing these directors did, after a discussion which, according to the evidence of Mr. Keith, the secretary of the company, lasted about a couple of hours, was to sign the contract between the company on the one hand, and Messrs. Clark, Punchard, and Co., on the other, for 309,000*l.* Mr. Punchard himself was present at this meeting and either he or some one else seems to have brought the contract into the room fairly drawn and ready for signature. The directors, in short, were expected to sign it, and did sign it and as far as can be made out from Mr. Keith's evidence, not a word was said about the preliminary arrangements between Mr. Albert Grant, Messrs. Clark, Punchard, and Co. and the Duc de Saldanha; nor was any estimate before the board as to the value of the work to be done and the price to be charged for it, or any survey of the road or report as to the practicability of the line. It would, in short, seem as if from such evidence as there was before them, the directors might just as well have been signing a contract for the Interoceanic Ship Railway of His Excellency Don Carlos Gutierrez, or for a line of steam tramways between Valparaiso and the summits of the Andes. At the same meeting the same directors appear to have approved the prospectus, which was accordingly issued to the public, and all that then remained was to float the company. This part of the work seems to have been left to Mr. Albert Grant, who managed it with his accustomed ability, and in a very few days a very considerable proportion of the 20,000 shares, of 10*l.* each, were allotted. It appears, indeed, according to the evidence of Mr. Keith, that the company received altogether about 250,000*l.* for such of its shares and debentures as were taken up. Meantime, its present balance is, it seems, rather less than 30*s*. How this comes to be the case was explained by Mr. Keith with admirable clearness. It seems that, after the contract had been signed, it was considered upon the whole advisable to send out a Mr. Trevithick, an engineer, to report as to whether it was possible to construct the line at all. This gentleman reported that the portion of the line from Lisbon to Cascaes was a perfect impossibility, on account of the steepness of the gradient, while even for the portion between Cascaes and Cintra the difficulties were practically insuperable. It is only due to Mr. Albert Grant to state that, as soon as this discouraging news was made known, he strongly advised that a circular should be sent out at once, informing the shareholders of the difficulties discovered, and returning them their money with interest, and that due notification of this should be given to the Stock Exchange to prevent further dealing in the stock. "My advice," he wrote to Messrs. Clark, Punchard, and Co., "is to return the money without one moment's delay. The first loss we may make in consequence, I cannot help thinking, will be less than if the scheme is proceeded with." It is a pity for everybody concerned that this admirable warning was not taken. For reasons which are not fully explained, and into which it is unnecessary to enter, the directors determined, in spite of Mr. Trevithick's report and Mr. Albert Grant's warning, to proceed with the line, and to allow the public to invest its money in an undertaking which the company's own engineer had expressly pronounced to be impossible. Two of the directors, it is true, as soon as they discovered the state of affairs, returned the qualification money which had been found for them, and washed their hands of the affair. The remainder of the board, however, held on; and Mr. Albert Grant himself, when he found that his advice was refused, continued to lend himself to the scheme. How much of the line was ever actually laid, or what traffic there was over it, we do not exactly know; but it seems, as far as can be made out, that the company went on paying money to Messrs. Clark, Punchard, and Co., on account of their contract, and sending money out to Portugal for the expenses of construction and working, until it had no more money left, and that it then resignedly went into liquidation. In the course of the liquidation, the true history of the company came out, and then it was that several of the shareholders determined to see whether they could not recover their money from the defendants in the present case on the ground that the initial contracts had been fraudulently withheld from them. The jury will ultimately have to decide whether the contracts in question do, or do not, come within the range of the 38th section of the Companies' Acts of 1867, and if so, whether the defendants were, or were not, parties to their omission from the prospectus. We have no wish, as we have said, to anticipate their finding, although it is a significant fact that the defendants announced themselves willing to consent to a verdict without having the case gone into upon its merits—a course to which Sir Henry James very properly declined to lend himself. Even, however, if a verdict be returned against Mr. Grant, it may be questioned, upon the whole history of the case, whether the persons who ought really to be made responsible are not the directors, who, in spite of Mr. Trevithick's report, persisted in allowing the company to continue its operations. How far any means exist for bringing the conduct of these gentlemen before a court of law is, no doubt, a very difficult question, but there can be but one opinion as to their conduct; and the history of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company is only another chapter in the long record of warnings which the public has already had against guinea-pig directors. Meantime it is amusing to notice that all kinds of schemes have been since suggested for what is pleasantly described as "the reconstitution of the company upon an improved basis," and "a gentleman of considerable eminence" is at present in Portugal engaged in the somewhat vague operation known as "protecting the interests of the shareholders. The best way for the shareholders in this unfortunate concern to protect their interests is to pay up such calls, if any, as may yet have to be made upon them, and to have no more to do either with the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company (Limited) itself, or with any other scheme, however ingenious, for its resuscitation upon an improved basis.

SOME LIONS.

(*The Globe.*)

The London season of this year will probably be noted hereafter for one peculiarity. It has not been particularly gay, or brilliant, or extravagant, neither is it likely to be remembered for any very remarkable social event. Except that a yearling foal fetched something over four thousand guineas at auction, and some puzzle-headed purloiner stole a picture that he could not possibly turn to profitable use, it is difficult to recal a single occurrence out of the common. The only singularity is that society has been compelled to carry on its affairs without a lion to pet. It was fondly hoped that the Prince would be either accompanied or followed by some interesting specimens of the tribe. This expectation has not been fulfilled. His Royal Highness certainly brought back in his suite two native aide-de-camps, of good birth and polished manners, who in their time have done faithful service for England. One of these, Afzul Khan Bahadoor, is a man of mark independently of his position in the Indian army, being son of a late Prime Minister of Afghanistan and brother-in-law to the present Ameer. But London society is hypercritical in this matter of lions. It demands something more than illustrious descent and eminent services. To assuage its divine hunger, a lion must be "interesting" on account of some peculiar proclivity. If the Patriarch of Utah, the illustrious Brigham Young, could be prevailed upon to visit the metropolis of the British Philistines, we doubt not that he would come in for caresses. We have had plenty of polygamous Orientals among us before now, but it would be a pleasing novelty to shake hands with a Western, who placed his faith in a multiplicity of wives. Brigham, unfortunately, has his hand too full of trouble—no wonder—to admit of his causing a flutter among Balgravian dovecots, and longing London, therefore, turns its eyes in vain towards the virtuous City of the Saints. At one time it was expected that Sir Salar Jung would develop into a full-sized lion the moment he reached Piccadilly. Those who indulged in this hope reckoned without their host. The astute Mahomedan probably has other and more pratical purposes in view than to enact the part of Bottom, by "roaring as gently as any sucking dove," for the edification of idle people. Besides, he has legitimate personal claims on English favour, a great demerit in a candidate for leonine honours.

Carrying the memory back for forty or fifty years, some rather queer animals are found included in the list of fashionable lions. To begin with, there was Rajah Rammohun Roy, who, in company with his son, landed in England so long ago as 1831. A curious personage this illustrious Hindoo, and not unworthy of some veneration had it only been intelligent. Few rich Bengalis would care to leave their luxurious homes for the sole purpose of investigating the inner mysteries of their faith among the fierce people of Thibet. Fewer still would have the moral courage to sacrifice social position and the esteem of friends by publicly declaring Hindooism false and Christianity true. This the Rajah did, and it is no wonder, therefore that he was greatly lionised on his arrival in England. Then too, his remarks were so charmingly naive and refreshing. "How much do you pay them?" he is reported to have said to Sir Anthony Carlisle at a ball, when that eminent physician was drawing the Indian reformer's attention to the gracefulness of the dancers. It was in the hearing either of the Rajah or his son that the same medical magnate, who himself was a small lion, suffered from the sharp tongue of a sprightly lady of fashion. "The glorious Company of the Apothecaries praise me," said Sir Anthony pompously in allusion to the presentation to him of a silver salve by that corporation. "But what do the noble army of martyrs, your patients, say, doctor?" demurely asked the lady. The next London lion of distinction who comes readily to memory, was of a different sort to the originator of the Bramo Somaj. Ibrahim Pasha cared little about Christian or any other religious ethics. His one thought was the aggrandisement of his family, which he sought to compass by completely severing Egypt from Turkey. A fierce soldier and an able was the son of Mehemet Ali; a warrior whose sword grew restless in its scabbard on the slightest occasion. But for the intervention of Russia in 1832, and of the Allied Powers some years afterwards, Ibrahim Pasha would almost certainly have borne his banners to the Bosphorus. No wonder, therefore, that when he landed in England the British public went wild about the great Egyptian general of whose cruelties in the Morea during the struggle for Greek independence such thrilling stories were told. No sooner did he reach London in 1846 than he was instantly domesticated as "Abraham Parker," and crowds rushed to see the doughty warrior who had dared to face the power of England on more than one occasion. Almost equally interesting was the next lion.

If half the tales current about Jung Bahadoor were to be believed, society could not but regard him as one of the most "faultless monsters the world e'er saw." What extraordinary rumours did fly round town in those days about "the new Police Ambassador," as the Nepaulese Prime Minister soon came to be styled! He was the most wonderful shot in the world; he could lift an ordinary sized man by the waistband in either hand, and knock their heads together over his own; he had vaulted on to the back of a gigantic horse then on exhibition at a single bound; he possessed enormous wealth and did not shrink from spending it lavishly on his private pleasures. But more interesting than all, he was reported to have made his way to power by killing every rival who stood in the path. Altogether, a most agreeable lion, of strong individuality and charming manners, whose little peculiarities merely served to mark his superiority. Next, we had Abdul Aziz, the late Sultan; saturnine, impassive; a very grand lion, but one could never tell whether he was going to bite or to sleep. About the same time came Ismail Pasha, that most agreeable of monarchs, who showed universal delight with England, and perpetually purred in a truly feline way.

When it was known that the Shah of Persia would shortly visit England, people who remembered Jung Bahadoor expected to see another Rustom of the Nepaulese type. They were disappointed. The "descendant of Xerxes," as he was called, proved merely funny. There was nothing heroic either in the aspect or attributes of that somewhat attenuated and very swarthy potentate. Nor, after the first novelty of the thing wore off, did society quite appreciate some of his courtesies to ladies at dinner parties. But the most killing rumour for his reputation as a lion was that he looked rather too closely after his cash. Among other incidents that led to this conclusion in the public mind there was the financial hitch that occurred in connection with a pugilistic tourney which he had expressly ordered. He liked the exhibition well enough; it stirred his languid pulse to see the grim visaged "pugs" batter one another; he is even reported to have made overtures to a distinguished professor of the art to instruct the rising youth of Persia in the mysteries of fisticuffs But when it came to a question of payment a most unlionlike attempt was made to reduce the amount demanded. "Not the same family, spite of the name," indignantly declared a retired hero of the ring who was then reclining on his laurels in the vicinity of St. Martin's-lane. "We're both shaws; but I am Jimmy and he ain't." After this it required but a high lady of fashion to say, "The poor Shah; he really believes himself to be somebody," to send the "descendant of Xerxes" back to his native country. Among minor lions, have we not had a dusky Queen from the South Sea Islands whose ancestors may have eaten and—what is perhaps more remarkable still—digested missionaries. The Seyyid of Zanzibar was rather too humble to perform the leonine character successfully. Besides, there was no evidence to prove that he had ever done any very heroic things in the assassination line. Perhaps he might have occasionally dabbled in such amusements; but the British public is exacting, and refuses full honours to mere tyros of murder. It is to be trusted that this fact will be borne in mind by importers of future lions. There is, and probably always will be, a lively market in England for such animals, but it seems absolutely necessary nowadays that they should have manslaughtering proclivities. Baboo Keshub Chundur Sen was, for instance, a very fair imitation of Rajah Rammohun Roy, barring the originality and disinterestedness of that reformer. But he met with but a lukewarm reception in comparison. What society wants is a man like Yakoob Khan, of Kashgar, or his amiable son; or better still, the King of Dahomey. They would be lions indeed.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

(*Daily News.*)

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHIC MEMOIR.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Harriet Martineau, which took place at her residence, The Knoles, Ambleside, on Tuesday night, at five minutes before eight o'clock. The following memoir, though written in the third person, was from her own pen. The frankness of its self-criticism makes it necessary to guard the reader against confounding her own strict and sometimes disparaging judgment of herself with the impressions made by her upon others.

Harriet Martineau was born in 1802, in the city of Norwich, where the first of the name settled in 1688. David Martineau, the earliest of whom any record remains, was a French Protestant, who came over on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He married a French lady, whose family emigrated in the same ship and pursued his profession as a surgeon in Norwich, where a succession of surgeons of the name existed till the death of the most eminent of them, Philip Meadows Martineau (the uncle of Harriet), in 1828. He was considered the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. The eldest brother of Harriet—a man of qualifications so high as to promise to sustain the honour of his name and profession in the old city—died before the age of thirty, and only one member of the family now remains in the city where many generations grew up. Harriet was the third daughter, and the sixth of eight children of Thomas Martineau, who was a manufacturer of the Norwich staples—bombazine and camlet. His acquaintance with Dr. Parr was kept up and signalised by the gift of a black camlet studygown every year or so, a piece of the right length being woven expressly for the doctor and dyed with due care.

There was nothing remarkable about the childhood and youth of any of Thomas Martineau's children, unless in the case of Thomas, the eldest son, already referred to. His scholarship was of a high quality, and his mind was altogether of the rare ripeness and richness which comes of the equable cultivation of the intellectual and moral nature. The remarkable feature of the family story, in those days, was the steady self-denial, and clear, inflexible purpose with which the parents gave their children the best education which they could, by all honourable means, command. In those times of war and middle-class adversity, the parents understood their position, and took care that their children should understand it, telling them that there was no chance of wealth for them, and about an equal probability of a competence or of poverty; and that they must, therefore, regard their education as their only secure portion. Harriet came in for her share of this advantage, being well furnished with Latin and French (to which in due time she added Italian and German), and exercised in composition as well as reading in her own language and others. The whole family, trained by parental example, were steady and conscientious workers; but there were no tokens of unusual ability in Harriet during any part of her childhood or youth. Her health was bad, her tone of spirits low; her habit of mind anxious, and her habits of life silent, and as independent as they could be under the old-fashioned family rule of strictness and the strong hand. At her entrance upon womanhood a deafness, unperceived during her childhood and slight in youth, was aggravated by a kind of accident, and became so severe as to compel (for other people's accommodation as well as her own) the use of a trumpet for the rest of her life. This misfortune, no doubt, strengthened her habits of study, and had much to do with the marking out of her career. What other effects it produced upon her she has shown in her "Letter to the Deaf."

Her first appearance in print was before she was out of her teens, in a religious periodical; the same in which the late Judge Talfourd had made his early attempts, not very long before. Not only her contributions to the *Monthly Repository* but her first books were of a religious character, her cast of mind being more decidedly of the religious order than any other during the whole of her life, whatever might be the basis and scope of her ultimate opinions. Her latest opinions were, in her own view, the most religious—the most congenial with the emotional as well as the rational department of human nature. In her youth she naturally wrote what she had been brought up to believe, and her first work, "Devotional Exercises," was thoroughly Unitarian. Of this class, and indeed of all her early writings, the only one worth mention is the little volume "Traditions of Palestine," which first fixed attention upon her, and made her name known in the reviews. There are some even now who prefer that little volume to all her other writings. Before it was out its writer had formed the conception of the very different kind of work which at once and completely opened her career, her "Illustrations of Political Economy." Her stimulus in all she wrote, from first to last, was simply the need of utterance. This need she had gratified early; and those who knew her best were always aware that she was not ambitious, though she enjoyed success, and had pride enough to have suffered keenly under failure. When, in 1829, she and her sisters lost their small fortunes by the failure of the house in which their money was placed, Harriet continued to write as she had written before—though under the new liability of having no money to spend upon ventures. Without capital, without any literary connections (except the editor of the *Monthly Repository*), without any visible means of accomplishing her object, she resolved to bring out a series of "Illustrations of Political Economy," confident that the work was at that time (1831) very much needed by the working classes, to say nothing of other persons who had influence in the community, agitated as it then was by the Reform struggle. That Reform struggle, and the approach of the cholera on its first visit, made the booksellers disinclined to publish anything. Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock had all but consented to the scheme, and had in fact engaged a stitcher for the monthly volumes, when they took fright and drew back. Harriet Martineau's forthcoming Autobiography will of course tell the story of the struggle she passed through to get her work published in any manner and on any terms. Almost every considerable publisher had refused it—the Diffusion Society had declined it, on the report of their sub-committee against it. It appeared, however, at the beginning of 1832, when its writer was worn out with anxiety and fatigue, and had met with uniform discouragement, except in her own home, where her own confidence that the book would succeed, because it was wanted, commanded the sympathy of her family. In a fortnight after the day of publication her way was open before her for life. The work reached a circulation of about 10,000 in the next few years. The difficulties under which it appeared prevented her being enriched by it; and her own unalterable view of what it could, and what it could not effect, prevented her expecting too much from it, either in regard to its social operation or its influence on her own fame. The original idea of exhibiting the great natural laws of society, by a series of pictures of selected social action, was a fortunate one; and her tales initiated a multitude of minds into the conception of what political economy is, and of how it concerns everybody living in society. Beyond this, there is no merit of a high order in the work. It did not pretend to offer discoveries, or new applications or elucidations of prior discoveries. It popularised, in a fresh form, some doctrines and many truths long before made public by others. Those were the days of her success in narrative—in fiction. In about ten years from that time she had nearly ceased to write fiction, from simple inability to do it well. On the whole, perhaps, her novel of "Deerbrook" has been the most popular of her works of fiction, though some prefer her history (in the form of a romance) of Toussaint L'Ouverture ("The Hour and the Man,") and others again her story-book for children, written in illness—"The Playfellow." But none of her novels or tales have, or ever had, in the eyes of good judges or in her own, any character of permanence. The artistic aim and qualifications were absent; she had no power of dramatic construction; nor the poetic inspirations on the one hand, nor critical cultivation on the other, without which no work of the imagination can be worthy to live. Two or three of her Political Economy Tales are, perhaps, her best achievement in fiction—her doctrine furnishing the plot which she was unable to create, and the brevity of space duly restricting the indulgence in detail which injured her longer narratives, and at last warned her to leave off writing them. It was fortunate for her that her own condemnation anticipated that of the public. To the end of her life she was subject to solicitations to write more novels and more tales; but she for the most part remained steady in her refusal. Her three volumes of "Forest and Game Law Tales" and a few stories in *Household Words*, written at the express and earnest request of Mr. Dickens, and with little satisfaction to herself, are her latest efforts in that direction.*

Her popularity was, however, something extraordinary during the appearance of her "Illustrations of Political Economy." It was presently necessary for her to remove to London, to be within reach of the sources of information rendered indispensable by the success of her scheme and the extension of her influence. She lived in a lodging in Conduit-street for some months till her mother joined her in London. Their house was in Fludyer-street, Westminster; and there they lived till a serious and long illness compelled Harriet Martineau to leave London, to which she never returned as a resident. On her first taking up her abode there many foolish stories were afloat about the origin of her series, and the aid she received in it from Lord Brougham and others. The facts were that the enterprise was wholly her own, and the execution of it also; and that Lord Brougham in particular knew nothing whatever about her or her work till his secretary sent him the first five numbers half a year after the publication began. His lordship's first thought was to engage her assistance in illustrating the evils of the old Poor-law and the intended provisions of the new; and her four little volumes on the Poor-laws appeared during the publication of her larger work. The two years which followed her first great success were the busiest of a busy life. All advocates of all schemes applied to her for co-operation. She was plunged at once into such a social whirl that she dined out every day but Sundays. New material for her work was always accumulating on her hands; and besides the production of one number, and occasionally two, of her little volumes per month, she had an unmanageable amount of correspondence always pressing upon her. It was at that time that she formed the habit which she continued for the rest of her life—of sitting up late, while going on to rise early. She took, on an average, five hours or five and a half of sleep—going to bed at one in the morning, and being at her breakfast at half-past seven, to save the precious morning hours for her most serious business. Such was her practice, with few intervals, to the date of her last illness.

Before the publication of her work was completed she had sailed for America. At first her object was simply to travel for the sake of recreation and repose; but, at the suggestion of the late Lord Henley, she turned her face in the direction of the United States, in order to examine some points of social policy and morals, honourable to the Americans and worthy of our emulation, but generally overlooked by European travellers who go to amuse themselves, and return to quiz. She hoped to learn some secrets of success in the treatment of criminals, the insane, and other unhappy classes, and in the diffusion of education. She succeeded in her aims in some measure; but the interest of the anti-slavery question just at that time absorbed every other. She arrived just at the culmination of that reign of terror which she described after her return in the *Westminster Review*, in the narrative entitled "The Martyr Age of the United States," which was reprinted as a pamphlet, and by which the nature and significance of the anti-slavery movement in America (where it involved the entire political and personal liberty of every citizen) were first made known in this country. Harriet Martineau received with unbounded hospitality and unmeasured flatteries, though known to have written an anti-slavery story in her series, was not converted to the American view, as had been hoped and expected. Under circumstances in which she had no choice but to speak out she condemned slavery and its political consequences as before; and, for some months preceding her return, she was subjected to insult and injury, and was even for some weeks in danger of her life while travelling where the tar-barrel, the cowhide, and the pistol where the regiment prescribed for and applied to abolitionists, and threatened especially in her case. In her books upon America she said little or nothing of her personal share in the critical troubles of the time, because her purpose was, not to interest the public in her adventures, but to exhibit, without passion or prejudice, the actual condition of society in the United States. Its treatment of herself is rather a topic for her autobiography, and there, no doubt, it will be found.

(*To be continued.*)

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* After the above was in the drawer of the *Daily News* office, she wrote some historical fiction for *Once a Week* against her own judgment, and only to gratify Mr. Evans and Mr. Lucas, the proprietor and editor of *Once a Week*.

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IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

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It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

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Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

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PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

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A powerful Black Australian Brougham horse, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, [illegible]th July 1876.

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Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

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